



FEDERAL RECREATION FEES-

1978



Including the Annual Federal Recreation Area Visitation Data

GV 191.4 .076 by the
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
U.S. Department of The Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

. . . .

Library Denver Service Center ID:188 019330

191.4 .076 1978

FEDERAL RECREATION FEE PROGRAM

1978

INCLUDING FEDERAL RECREATION VISITATION DATA

A REPORT TO CONGRESS

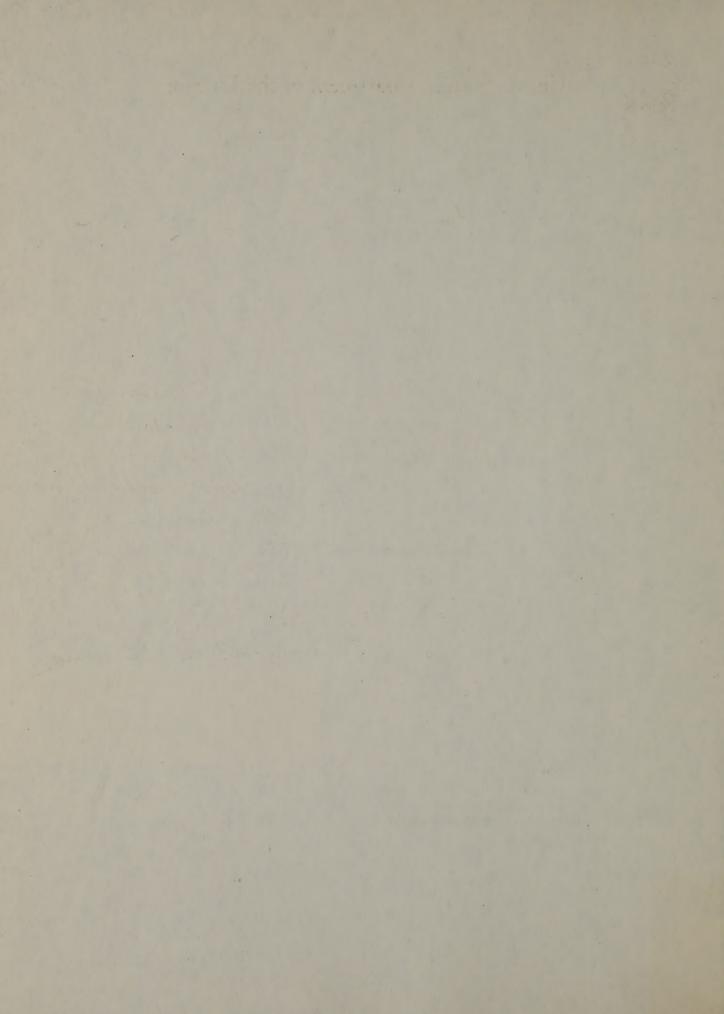
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LIBRARY

Denver, Colorado

88019330

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

> BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. Library Denver Service Center





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NOV 19 1979

Honorable Henry M. Jackson Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman.

In accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 88 Stat. 194, 16 U.S.C.A. \$ 4601-6a(h) (1974), I am pleased to transmit the seventh annual report by the Director of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service on the Federal Recreation Fee Program. Also included in the report are the Federal Recreation Visitation Data for 1978.

Sincerely,

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Honorable Morris K. Udall Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 88 Stat. 194, 16 U.S.C.A. \$ 4601-6a(h) (1974), I am pleased to transmit the seventh annual report by the Director of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service on the Federal Recreation Fee Program. Also included in the report are the Federal Recreation Visitation Data for 1978.

Sincerely,

SECRETARY

2) Undrug

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

250

NOV 131979

Memorandum

To:

The Secretary

Through:

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

From:

Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Subject: Annual Report on the Federal Recreation Fee Program

We are pleased to present the seventh annual Federal Recreation Fee Report, prepared pursuant to Public Law 92-347. This report includes the 1978 Federal recreation visitation information for both fee and non-fee areas. The seven Federal land managing agencies administering outdoor recreation resources cooperated in providing the information

contained herein.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	i
TABLES	ii
EXHIBITS	iii
PREFACE	1
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE FEE PROGRAM	2
PART ONE	11
Golden Eagle/Golden Age Passports Entrance Fees, Use Fees and Special Permit fees Visitor Transportation Fees	12 20 24
PART TWO	26
Visitation Data	27
PART THREE	32
Federal Recreation Fee Program Onsite Evaluation Personnel and Public Random Comments Studies and Trends in Fees Concluding Remarks	33 39 52 54
PART FOUR	55
Appendix	55

STREETING IN SERVICE

The state of

The state of

percent are use to total

A THE COURS NOT THE OWNER, AND ADDRESS OF TH

constitue constitue cons

OW S

STATE OF PERSON

w formical lagarous.

rust pi pione had asimus

arana policiono

5300 53

20 i Marongaph

TABLES

- Table 1 Number of Golden Eagle Passports Sold and Golden Age Passports Issued.
- Table 2 Distribution, Sales and Issuance of Golden Eagle/Golden Age Passports, by Agency.
- Table 3 Number of Federal Recreation Fee Management Units, by Agency.
- Table 4 Amount of Federal Recreation Fees Collected in Dollars, by Agency.
- Table 5 Federal Recreation Fee Collection Cost, by Agency.
 - A. Use Fee Collection Cost.
 - B. Special Permit Collection Costs.
 - C. Entrance Fee Collection Costs
 - D. Total of Collection Costs, by Agency.
- Table 6 Federal Recreation Fee Campground Capacity, by Agency.
- Table 7 Annual Visitation to Federal Recreation Fee Management Units, by Agency.
 - A. Annual Visitation to Use Fee Management Units.
 - B. Annual Visitation to Entrance Fee Management Units.
 - C. Annual Visitation to Special Permit Fee Management Units.
- Table 8 Comparison of Public Use on Federal Fee, Non-Fee and Total Fee/ Non-Fee Recreation Areas by Agency (based on Visitor Hours).
- Table 9 Total Visitation to Federal Recreation Management Units.
- Table 10 Facility Satisfaction, Fee Comparability and Fee Acceptability of Areas under the Control of the Seven Federal Land-Managing Agencies as Perceived by Several Respondent Populations.
- Table 11 Facility Satisfaction, Fee Comparability and Fee Acceptability of Areas within each of the HCRS Regions as Perceived by Several Respondent Populations.

- 1 1

arrappers out entitle for hist arrappers alies review to restore a store

entered destructions to the factor of the fa

- The state of the

AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF

· Change of an analysis for the same and an analysis of the same

paying traingulant hilliangularity training to consider the margin to puter

Table to the second of the sec

The state of the s

p movem and a cold to the cold of the cold

the state of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the se

EXHIBITS IN APPENDIX

Exhibit A	Abbreviations and Definitions
Exhibit B	Federal Recreation Data: Direct Fee Collection Costs Indirect Fee Collection Costs Fee Campground Capacity
Exhibit C	Federal Recreation Data: Existing Fee Management Units Potential Fee Management Units Fees Collected
Exhibit D	Federal Recreation Data: Annual Visitation to Potential Fee Management Units
Exhibit E	Visitation to Federal Recreation Fee and Non-Fee Management Units (Visitor Hours and Recreation Days)
Exhibit F	Federal Recreation Fee Program Onsite Evaluation.
Exhibit G, H	Fee Program Evaluation Results Since 1974

, a sens too the tar deepe profit

PREFACE

This document is in effect two Reports under one cover. The first report concerns the Federal Recreation Fee Program (hereafter referred to as the Fee Program) and the second is visitation data at Federal Recreation Areas during 1978. The two are presented in a combined report because of their direct relationship.

This report responds to Section 4(h) of P.L. 92-347 and is the seventh annual Federal Recreation Fee Report. The seven Federal land-managing agencies administering outdoor recreation resources provided the information used in this report. These agencies are:

- 1. National Park Service
- 2. Forest Service
- 3. Corps of Engineers
- 4. Fish and Wildlife Service
- 5. Bureau of Land Management
- 6. Bureau of Reclamation
- 7. Tennessee Valley Authority

The purpose of this report as quoted from P.L. 92-347 is to "indicate the number and location of fee collection areas, the number and location of potential fee collection areas, capacity and visitation information, the fees collected, and other pertinent data."

For the past five years, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) has been conducting an annual Fee Program Evaluation. The results of this evaluation are also included in this report. Director Chris Therral Delaporte of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service has stated: "This personal contact with the American public has become very valuable. HCRS and the seven land-managing agencies gain first-hand insight into the public's needs, and receive suggestions for improving the Fee Program, Recreation facilities and Services."

Delaporte explains that "as we become more sophisticated in our data collection techniques and gain skills in utilization of the information obtained, the values attained from this annual evaluation will be significantly enhanced."

Abbreviations and definitions are provided for the reader in the appendices (Exhibit A).

Trees real ait areas sar reinstationes our station of as a consideration of as a consideration of as a consideration of as a consideration of a co

CALL DELIVERY DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF TH

THE COLUMN THE PARTY OF T

The property of the Vicinity and the property of the property

The state of the s

manufacture services and the services of the s

TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE AND REPORTED AND REAL PROPERTY AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE AND ADDR

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL RECREATION FEE COLLECTION

The policy of collecting recreation fees at National parks and other Federal areas predates the birth of the National Park Service. Fee collection began in Mount Rainier in 1908, in Sequoia - Kings Canyon in 1910, in Crater Lake in 1911, in Glacier in 1912, in Yosemite in 1913, in Mesa Verde in 1914, and in Yellowstone - Grand Teton in 1915. These years marked the commencement of a long, and frequently controversial fee collection history.

Fee collection became general Executive Policy in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's budget message to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1941. During President Roosevelt's administration, fee collection was accelerated. In only three years, 1939 through 1942. 40 units of the National Park System were designated as fee areas. Just prior to the enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, there were 64 fee areas.

There was no specific authorization to support the expanding collection of outdoor recreation fees, although the Act of August 31, 1951, (65 Stat 290) was recognized by Congress on more than one occasion.

"It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency . . . to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the executive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall determine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of any existing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts."

Such a law was considered consistent with the expanding fee collection system of the National Park Service.

Further support for fees and charges came from President John F. Kennedy, who advocated a governmentwide fee collection on a pay-as-you-go basis. In his endorsement of the original Land and Water Conservation Fund draft legislation, he expressed the opinion: "It is reasonable and in the

public interest that needed improvements and expansion of outdoor recreation opportunities be financed largely on a pay-as-you-go basis from the direct beneficiaries--the users of Federal Recreation lands and waters."

The 1964 Report on H.R. 3846, which was eventually enacted as the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat 897), included the following statement pertaining to pay-as-you-go fee collection. "The Congress endorsed this basic concept when in 1951, it . . . stated that services which are rendered to special beneficiaries by Federal agencies should be self-sustaining to the fullest extent possible. Federal recreation areas have been acquired or developed for the most part from funds appropriated out of the general tax revenues to the U.S. Treasury. People who use these areas received special benefits at large. In fairness to the general taxpayer, who carries the major burden of support for these areas, the recipient of these special benefits—the people who use the areas for recreation purposes—should pay a modest fee for the resources used."

Even though Congress at one point repealed the fee collection provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, it continued to support the general user fee policy of collecting recreation fees.

It should be borne in mind that despite Congressional and executive branch support, no coordinated fee program existed. With the rapid expansion in the number of fee collection areas, need for coordination grew.

It is important to note that a provision of the Act of August 31, 1951, also stated that " . . . fees shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe." In fact, legal officers of the Department of the Interior believed this provision was adequate authority to initiate a <u>formal</u> coordinated fee collection program. Despite this authority, the Department refrained from taking such action, since it believed the authorization was insufficiently specific.

It is revealing from the previous discussion that recreation fee collection has had a long history of support from both the Executive Branch and Congress.

An attitude soon developed indicating that a recreation fee program should be continued only on the basis of special legislation. This attitude resulted in the development of needed guidelines and a mutual understanding between the executive branch and Congress. The legislative history of the L&WCF Act records that heated debate occurred concerning the details of administering this collection policy.

In 1962, two bills were introduced and became the precursors of the 1965 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. One provided organic authorities (P.L. 88-29) for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (now Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the coordinator of the fee program): and the

other provided for recreation planning grants to States. Little prospect of enactment was acknowledged for these bills at the time of their introduction.

In 1963, the "Administration" put together a new legislative proposal that progressed slowly but eventually was enacted as the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. H.R. 3846 and S. 859 were the bills leading to enactment. During the hearings, most of the controversies concerned the fee collection provisions. This section of the bill did not present a clear picture of the kind of program proposed. It was not specific as to what Federal fees were going to be charged, how, or where.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall appeared before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on May 27 and 28, 1963, in an attempt to spell out the administration of the proposed fee collection system. In a statement before the Committee, Secretary Udall proposed the sale of an annual conservation sticker, the forerunner of the present Golden Eagle passport.

Long before enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and continuing through enactment of P.L. 91-208 amending that act there was a hard-fought contest in Congress between those who believed the Corps of Engineers should be included in the fee program and those who did not.

The language included in the 1965 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act stated: "No fee of any kind shall be charged by a Federal agency under any provision of the act for use of any waters."

In 1966, H.R. 13313 was introduced to prohibit the collection of any "entrance, admission or other user fees or charges at the Corps of Engineers projects where in the determination of Secretary of the Army,"
... "the recreation benefits from such a project are less than half the total benefits attributable to such a project." No action was taken on this report, although it did set a pattern for future proposals.

H.R. 11236 was introduced in 1967 and further pressured the suspension of fee collection on Corps sites. The Department of the Interior advanced several arguments in opposition to this proposed termination. Some of these arguments were as follows:

- Exempting one agency from the pay-as-you-go policy (which Congress established in the L&WCF Act Fee Program) would place the whole concept in some doubt and make its application more difficult for other agencies.
- Special consideration for the Corps had already been fully debated by other agencies.

- People who use Corps projects received special benefits not extending to the general public, just as users of other agency projects.
- . Some Federal agencies collected fees at areas adjacent to Corps Reservoirs. These fee collection programs would be placed in a difficult position if fees were terminated on nearby Corps areas.
- . The L&WCF was already proving to be in need of more revenue.
- Many State and local recreation areas existed at Corps projects. National policy encouraged such areas. Recreation fees were important sources of revenue supporting these areas.

The Fee Program survived the pressures of 1966 and 1967 but in 1968 the "tides turned." The administration recommended that Congress provide authority to earmark receipts from offshore oil leases as a new source of revenue to offset the appropriation increase to the fund from a level which had consistantly averaged around \$100 million to a guaranteed minimum of \$200 million per year. The Senate and House compromised on the language and finally a report on H.R. 8572 (a companion measure to S. 1401) indicated that the Fund would be increased by the earmarked money.

However, H.R. 8572 also proposed the repeal of authority for fee collection as set forth in the L&WCF Act. The report set forth five reasons for the breakdown of the coordinated fee program:

- . The report noted that fee revenues returned only 18 percent of expectations.
- Daily user fees were not being collected in most instances, resulting in visitors gaining a "tremendous bargain" by spending weeks and even months in Federal campgrounds.
- About two-thirds of the fee revenue had come from the National Park System. Other agencies were not making any real effort to collect use fees.
- The committee concluded, based on the low revenue and lack of public expression to the contrary, that there was a lack of public support for fee collection.
- Collection costs were noted as often being too high in relation to the amount of revenue produced.

P.L. 90-401, enacted July 15, 1968, terminated a coordinated fee program.

Four weeks later, P.L. 90-483 was enacted. It exempted the Corps of

Engineers from collecting entrance and admission fees at areas that did not meet the following criteria:

- . Highly developed facilities.
- Facilities requiring continuous presence of personnel for maintenance and supervision of facilities.

On October 3, 1968, the House Committee on Public Works resolved that the Corps of Engineers without further delay assure immediate free access to and use of waters at reservoirs (exempted from the fee system due to P.L. 90-483). Despite Bureau of Outdoor Recreation opposition, all fee collection was suspended at Corps projects. This became effective October 15, 1968, and remained in suspension until the Secretary of the Army published a list of fee areas considered to be consistent with the criteria.

A momentum for restoration of the <u>coordinated</u> fee program came from the public. As a result of numerous requests for continuation of an annual entrance fee, S. 2315 was passed by the Senate on September 10, 1969. The bill repealed the first section of P.L. 90-401 and Sec. 210 of P.L. 90-403 (the sections which revoked the original fee collection authorities).

After recalling the bill for further debate within Committee, the bill was enacted with these provisions:

- Extended the original fee authorities of the L&WCF Act through December 31, 1971.
- Authorized increasing the price of the annual permit, known as the Golden Eagle Passport, to \$10.
- . Imposed a Fee report requirement.
- Continued authorization of Corps of Engineers Fee Program exceptions.

On July 11, 1972, Public Law 92-347 laid the foundation for the current Federal Recreation Fee Program. The provisions are highlighted in the following outline:

Highlights of P.L. 92-347, enacted July 11, 1972, In order as presented in law.

- Admission fees chargeable only at certain National Park Service and Forest Service designated areas.
- . Golden Eagle Passport resurrected.

- . Single visit fees authorized.
- . Golden Age Passport introduced.
- No entrance fee charged foreign visitors with valid passports, until July 11, 1975.
- . Use fees required.
- Basis for fees established (direct and indirect cost to the Government, the benefits to the recipient, etc.).
- · Clear notice of fees required.
- . Comparability of fees given as basic intent.
- Rules and regulations may be prescribed by heads of agencies.
- . Arrest of violators allowed.
- Fees available to collecting agency for outdoor recreation purposes.
 - Annual reports to Congress required on fee program.
- . "Golden Eagle Insignia" royalties may be collected.
- "The Golden Eagle Insignia" and its lawful use specified.

In an effort to define the proposed facility types for which fees could be charged, P.L. 93-81 was enacted:

Highlights of P.L. 93-81, enacted August 1, 1973, In order as presented in the law.

- No Use Fee may be charged for areas or facilities which all visitors might reasonably be expected to utilize.
- Strict new requirements are prescribed for charging use fees at campgrounds, including flush restrooms and showers.
- Definition of "single visit" to entrance fee areas, encompassing length of time a visitor may remain within the boundary of a designated fee area.

As a result of P.L. 93-81, the restrictions placed on campground use areas led to unanticipated elimination of fees at nearly all Federal campgrounds. This resulted in considerable revenue loss.

In an attempt to resolve the problem caused by R.L. 93-81, Public Law 93-303 was enacted on June 7, 1974. It also smoothed out many other rough edges in the Fee Program as the following outline indicates:

Highlights of P.L. 93-303, enacted June 7, 1974, In order as presented in law.

 Federal entrance fee area definition clarified, spelling out where admission fees shall not be charged.

Golden Eagle Passport definition clarified and coverage broadened to include non-vehicle entrance.

- Golden Eagle Passport no longer available through Post Offices; instead it shall be available for purchase at any designated Entrance Fee area.
- . Golden Age Passport is to be a lifetime pass.
- Golden Age Passport holder must be a U.S. citizen or, if an alien, must be domiciled in the U.S.
- . Golden Age Passport coverage broadened to include non-vehicle entrance.
- Use fee charges prohibited on specific areas and facilities such as drinking water, roads, wayside exhibits, and visitors' centers.
- Less stringent requirements mandated for chargeable campgrounds, eliminating flush restroom and shower requirements.
- Requirements set forth for primitive campgrounds at Corps of Engineers sites.
- . New fee category "Special Recreation Permits" set forth.
- Fees available to collecting agency for outdoor recreation purposes.
- Visitor reservation services authorized, to be handled by public or private entity.

In anticipation of the passage of P.L. 93-303, officials of the seven affected land-managing agencies formed an "Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force" early in 1974. The purpose of the Task Force was to plan

and prepare for the new legislation. The primary task was the formation of rules and regulations to parallel the provisions of P.L. 93-303. The rules and regulations were published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1974.

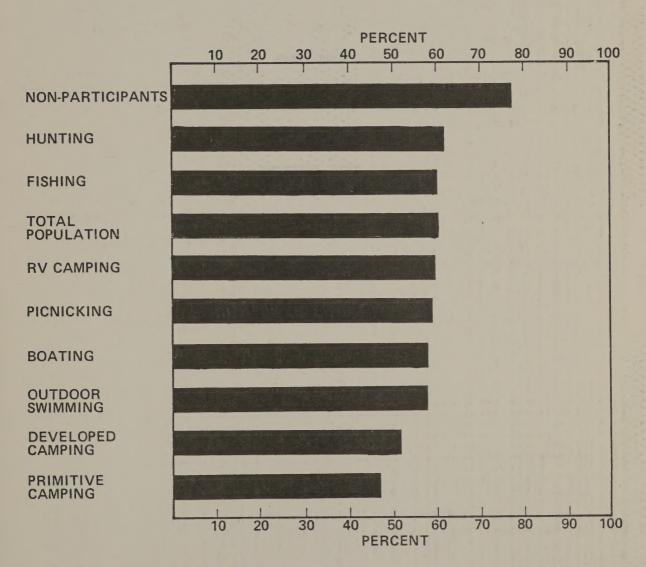
On June 28, 1974, the Washington headquarters of HCRS directed each Regional Office to carry out a Federal Recreation Fee Program Field Check (later changed to the Federal Recreation Fee Program Onsite Evaluation). It was indicated that such annual evaluations were an integral part of efforts to coordinate and administer the Federal Recreation Fee Program.

The year 1975 was the first full year in which there were no changes in Fee Program legislation or regulations. This stability permitted agency personnel and recreation visitors to become more familiar with the Fee system, providing smoother, more efficient operation.

The ensuing three years--1976, 1977 and 1978--were also free of Fee Program legislation or regulation changes.

Of special note is a 1976 study prepared for the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service entitled, "Evaluation of Public Willingness to Pay User Charges for Use of Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities." This study substantiates public support of the Pay-as-you-go fee system. The following graph illustrates some of the results.

PERCENT OF CITIZENS WHO BELIEVE OUTDOOR RECREATION SHOULD BE ON MORE OF A PAY-AS-YOU-GO BASIS (BY TYPE OF PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY)



SOURCE: ECONOMICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

PART ONE:

GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS

ENTRANCE FEES

USER FEES

SPECIAL USE PERMITS

VISITOR TRANSPORTATION FEES

THE GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS

The Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports are considered to be the backbone of the Federal Recreation Fee program. This was evidenced in the "Legislative History" at the time the Fee Program was terminated; and the momentum of public demand revived the program.

Since 1973, Golden Eagle Passport sales have doubled. This may be attributable to greater public awareness of the value of an annual passport and increased fee collection activities of the participating Federal agencies. As anticipated, the total number of Golden Age Passports issued has decreased since 1975. This is of course, a result of the lifetime status given to the recipients of the Golden Age Passport.

Number of Golden Eagle Passports
Sold and Golden Age Passports Issued

Year	Golden Eagle Sold	Golden Age Issued	
1973	183,776	217,280	
1974	125,521	313,618	
*1975	154,781	490,558	
1976	153,350	364,885	
1977	162,262	335,267	
1978	240,211	323,863	
		Reclamation.	

^{*}Beginning January 1, 1975, lifetime Golden Age Passports were issued.

It is the responsibility of the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service to sell the Golden Eagle Passports. All seven of the participating land-managing agencies issue Golden Age Passports. The National Park Service issued 239,670 of the 240,211 Golden Eagle Passports sold this year. The National Park Service also issued two-thirds of the Golden Age Passports.

The following table provides distribution information.

1978 DISTRIBUTION SALES AND ISSUANCE OF GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS BY AGENCY

TABLE 2

GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORTS

AGENCY	RECEIVED	SOLD	RECEIPTS	ORDERED (1979)
Forest Service	9,300	541	\$ 5,410	6,100
National Park Service	270,000	239,670	\$2,396,700	290,000
TOTAL	279,300	240,211	\$2,402,110	296,100

GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS

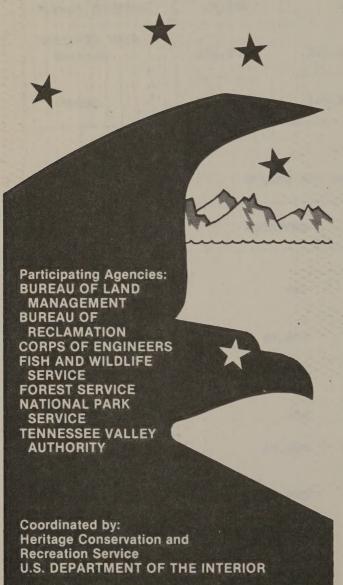
AGENCY	RECEIVED	ISSUED	ORDERED (1979)
Bureau of Land Management	-0-	450	-0-
Bureau of Reclamation	20,000	10,700	5,000
Corps of Engineers	22,368	17,746	26,433
Fish and Wildlife Service	750	2,225	5,000
Forest Service	15,000	51,000	24,000
National Park Service	240,000	241,270	96,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	-0-	472	
TOTAL	298,118	323,863	156,433

THE GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT BROCHURE

Public awareness is an essential ingredient to the success of any program. This is accomplished for the Federal Fee Program through the issuance of a Golden Eagle/Golden Age brochure for public dissemination through participating Federal agencies and the Consumer Information Center administered by the General Services Administration. Included in this report is an example of that brochure.

1979 Federal Recreation Fee Program

Golden Eagle Golden Age Passports



TO THE READER

The 1979 Golden Eagle Passport and the lifetime Golden Age Passport are two congressionally authorized passes which may help you enjoy the parks and recreation areas managed by the Federal Government.

The Golden Eagle Passport and Golden Age Passport were established as part of the Federal Recreation Fee Program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. The program authorizes the charging of fees for entrance, use and special recreation permits. You can enter and use some Federal parks or recreation areas and facilities free of charge. Other areas and facilities require payment of either "entrance" or "use" fees-or both. Use fees are charged for certain facilities such as campgrounds, boat launching equipment, etc. A third category of fees-special recreation permit fees-may be charged for specialized uses, such as group activities, recreation events, and motorized recreation vehicles.

Most recreation entrance and use fees collected by the seven Federal landmanaging agencies which provide public outdoor recreation opportunities are derived from either the Golden Eagle Passport or the entrance, use and special recreation permit fee sales. Each agency has its own separate recreation account for these revenues and spends this revenue for various recreation planning, acquisition and development programs as well as for maintenance and operation costs.

THE PASSPORTS

GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORTFor persons under 62 years of age

What is it; And, What is it Good For? The Golden Eagle Passport is an annual entrance permit to parks, monuments, and recreation areas administered by the Federal Government. It admits the permit holder and carload¹ of accompanying people. Where entry is not by private car, the Golden Eagle Passport admits the permit holder and family group—parents, children, and spouse. The Golden Eagle Passport does not cover use fees, such as fees for camping, and other special use charges. It is valid for entrance fees only.

The Golden Eagle Passport costs \$10 and is not refundable nor transferable. It is good for one calendar year. In 1979, the Golden Eagle Passport may be used at designated areas of the National Park System charging entrance fees—these areas are listed on pages 8 and 9.

Those who plan several visits to Park System areas charging entrance fees may save by buying the Golden Eagle Passport for \$10 rather than paying individual entrance fees (ranging from 50 cents per person to \$3 per car) at each area.

How Do I Get A Golden Eagle Passport? Golden Eagle Passports may be purchased in person or by mail for \$10 at:

The Golden Eagle Passport covers entrance fees for the permit holder and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private noncommercial vehicle. A private noncommercial vehicle is defined as any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motor home, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes.

- Headquarter Offices (addresses page 6)
 National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
 Forest Service, Washington, D.C.
- Regional Offices (addresses pages 6 and 7)
 National Park Service
 Forest Service

Passports are no longer available at Post Offices as they were in 1972 and 1973.

GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT For persons 62 years of age or older

What Is It; And, What Is It Good For? The Golden Age Passport is a free lifetime entrance permit to those parks, monuments, and recreation areas administered by the Federal Government which charge entrance fees and is issued to citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years of age or older. It also provides a 50 percent discount on Federal use fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, boat launching, parking, etc. The Golden Age Passport does not cover fees charged by private concessionaires.

The Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and a carload² of accompanying people. Where entry is not by private car, the Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and his or her spouse and children.

²The Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle. A private noncommercial vehicle is any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motor home, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes.

1979 FEDERAL RECREATION FEES

How Do I Obtain A Golden Age Passport? You may only obtain a Golden Age Passport in person. Golden Age Passports are not available by mail.

At the time you obtain a Golden Age Passport in person, you must show proof of age. Proof of age may be a State driver's license showing your birth date, or birth certificate (Medicare cards are not acceptable because they are also issued to people under 62 years). If you have no proof of age, you must sign an affidavit attesting to your age.

Where Do I Get A Golden Age Passport? The Golden Age Passport is available at most federally operated recreation areas where it may be used. Thus, it may not be necessary to obtain the Passport before beginning a vacation trip.

The Golden Age Passport may be obtained in person at:

- Headquarters and all Regional Offices (addresses on pages 6 and 7) National Park Service Forest Service
- All Forest Service Supervisor's Offices
- Most Forest Service Ranger Station Offices
- All National Park System areas where entrance fees are charged
- Bureau of Land Management All State Offices
 All District Offices
- Tennessee Valley Authority Land Between the Lakes Watts Bar Lake
- Fish and Wildlife Service
 All Regional Offices
 National Wildlife Refuges where Land
 and Water Conservation Fund use
 fees are in effect
- Bureau of Reclamation Hoover Dam

Only those Federal areas designated as fee areas or facilities may charge entrance or recreation use fees.

Entrance Fees

In 1979, entrance fees will be charged at designated National Parks, Monuments, Recreation Areas, Seashores, Historic and Memorial Parks and Sites administered by the National Park Service. Entrance fees may be paid on a single-visit basis or on an annual basis through purchase of the \$10 Golden Eagle Passport (see page 2 "Golden Eagle Passport"). Citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years of age or older may obtain the free lifetime Golden Age Passport, good for entrance fees (see page 3, "Golden Age Passport").

Use Fees and Special Recreation Permit Fees

In 1979 all seven Federal land-managing agencies are authorized to charge recreation use fees for specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense and meeting certain criteria. Fees may also be charged for special recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles and other specialized uses.

GPO: 1979 O - 287-824

Note: No charges by private concessionaires or other contractors operating within Federal recreation areas are covered by the Golden Eagle Passport, Golden Age Passport, single visit entrance fees, recreation use fees, or special recreation permit fees.

INFORMATION SERVICES

National Park Service

Headquarters:

Room 1013 U.S. Department of the Interior 18th and C Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240

Regional Offices:

North Atlantic Region 15 State Street Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Mid-Atlantic Region 143 South Third Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

National Capital Region 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20242

Southeast Region 1895 Phoenix Blvd. Atlanta, Georgia 30349 Midwest Region 1709 Jackson Street Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Rocky Mountain Region 655 Parfet Street P.O. Box 25287 Lakewood, Colorado 80225

Southwest Region Old Santa Fe Trail P.O. Box 728 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Western Region 450 Golden Gate Avenue P.O. Box 36063 San Francisco, California 94102

Pacific Northwest Region 601 Fourth and Pike Building Seattle, Washington 98101 Intermountain Region 324 25th Street Ogden, Utah 84401

California Region 630 Sansome Street San Francisco, California 94111

Pacific Northwest Region 319 S.W. Pine Street P.O. Box 3623 Portland, Oregon 97208 Southern Region 1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Eastern Region 633 West Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Alaska Region Federal Office Building Box 1628 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Other Federal Agencies

For more information about use fees and special recreation permit fees write to the appropriate regional National Park Service or Forest Service Office, or one of the appropriate Federal agencies listed below:

Director Bureau of Land Management Department of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240

Commissioner Bureau of Reclamation Department of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240

Director Fish and Wildlife Service Department of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240

Office, Chief of Engineers DAEN-CWO-R Department of the Army Washington, D.C. 20314

Tennessee Valley Authority Forestry Building Norris, Tennessee 37828

Forest Service

Headquarters:

U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D.C. 20250

Regional Offices:

Northern Region Federal Building Missoula, Montana 59801 Rocky Mountain Region 11177 West 8th Avenue Box 25127 Lakewood, Colorado 80225

Southwestern Region Federal Building 517 Gold Avenue, S.W. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

1979 FEDERAL ENTRANCE FEE AREAS

You can obtain a Golden Eagle or a Golden Age Passport at the listed recreation areas requiring an entrance fee. This list does not include areas that charge only recreation use fees and/or special recreation permit fees.

Arizona

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Chiricahua National Monument
Grand Canyon National Park
Montezuma Castle National Monument
Petrified Forest National Park
Pipe Spring National Monument
Saguaro National Monument
Tonto National Monument
Tumacacori National Monument
Tuzigoot National Monument
Walnut Canyon National Monument

Arkansas Pea Ridge National Military Park

California

John Muir National Historic Site Lassen Volcanic National Park Muir Woods National Monument Pinnacles National Monument Sequoia—Kings Canyon National Parks Yosemite National Park

Colorado

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument Colorado National Monument Grand Sand Dunes National Monument

Mesa Verde National Park Rocky Mountain National Park

Florida

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Everglades National Park Gulf Islands National Seashore

Georgia

Fort Pulaski National Monument

Idaho

Craters of the Moon National Monument

Massachusetts

Adams National Historic Site
Cape Cod National Seashore
John F. Kennedy National Historic Site
Longfellow National Historic Site
Minute Man National Historical Park
Salem Maritime National Historic Site

Montana

Glacier National Park

Nebraska

Scotts Bluff National Monument

New Hampshire

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

New Jersey

Edison National Historic Site Morristown National Historical Park

New Mexico

Aztec Ruins National Monument
Bandelier National Monument
Capulin Mountain National Monument
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
El Morro National Monument
Fort Union National Monument
White Sands National Monument

New York

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site Sagamore Hill National Historic Site Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

North Dakota

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

Oregon

Crater Lake National Park

South Dakota

Badlands National Monument

Tennessee

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park

Texas

Fort Davis National Historic Park

• Utah

Arches National Park Bryce Canyon National Park Natural Bridges National Monument Zion National Park

Virginia

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park Colonial National Historical Park Shenandoah National Park

Washington

Mount Rainier National Park

Wyoming

Devil's Tower National Monument Grand Teton National Park (Joint fee with Yellowstone) Yellowstone National Park

ENTRANCE FEES, USE FEES AND SPECIAL PERMITS

Summarization of the 1978 Federal Recreation Fee Program data is provided in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6. More specific data is provided in the appendix (Exhibits B, C and D). The guidelines provided by HCRS allow each agency to define the term "management unit" in accordance with its own usage. Outlined below are interesting extrapolations from each summary table.

Extrapolation from Table 3

- The number of Special Permit units operated by BLM increased from 35 units to 89 in 1978.
- The total number Special Permit Fee Management units increase between 1977 and 1978 and is attributable to BLM.
- . The National Park Service operated 67 Entrance Fee units in 1978.

Extrapolation from Table 4

- The amount of fees collected this year totaled \$28,476,700, 9% higher than last year, and exceeded the total collected in any previous year.
- Recreation Use fee and Entrance fee collections increased over last year.
- The total Special Permit fees collected in 1978 (250,800) increased from that of 1977 (183,000).

Extrapolation from Table 5

- Total collection costs (Use/Special Permit and Entrance) in 1978 were 23% greater than 1977.
- BLM showed significant decreases in collection costs for Special Permits.

Extrapolation from Table 6

- Each agency, other than BLM, had approximately the same existing campground capacity as last year.
- BLM data collection improvements resulted in a reported increase in campground capacity (5,700 to 15,400) because State operated campgrounds on BLM land were included this year for the first time.

TABLE 3 FEDERAL USE, SPECIAL PERMIT AND ENTRANCE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS BY AGENCY

AGENCY	USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		SPECIAL PERMIT FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		ENTRANCE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	
AGENCI		Potential		Potential		Potential
BLM	47	73	89	52	NA	NA
BR	1	-0-	-0-	-0-	NA	NA
CE	547 ^a	-0-b	-0-	-0-	NA	NA
FS	1,865	-0-	206 ^C	-0-	NA	NA
FWS	15	7	4	-0-	NA	NA
NPS	78 ^d	9	2	1	67	16
TVA	5	-0-		1	NA	NA
TOTAL	2,558	89	301	54	67	16

NA = Not Applicable, NPS only agency with entrance fees

- a. Use Fee Management Units apply to overnight camping units only.
- Potential Use Fee Management Units do not apply, as no additional areas would be eligible for fee charges without further site modification.
- Forest Service reports that its "special management units" contain the same facilities as Use Fee units, but were available on a reservation basis, special management units, their visitation, fees collected, etc., are reported in the use fee columns.
- In general the NPS "management units" for the purposes of this d. report are individual National Parks and National Monuments.
- Does not include Great Falls National Park, VA where entrance fees are collected by Fairfax County to retire a debt from a land exchange.

TABLE 4 RECREATION USE, SPECIAL PERMIT AND ENTRANCE FEES COLLECTED BY AGENCY

	RECREATION USE	SPECIAL PERMIT	RECREATION ENTRANCE
AGENCY	FEES COLLECTED	FEES COLLECTED	FEES COLLECTED
		SHIPTED BY COMMON A	*
BLM	\$ 115,100	\$ 250,800	NA
BR	567,000	-0-	NA
CE	3,988,400	-0-	NA
FS	6,079,100	-0-	NA
FWS	123,000	9,800	NA
NPS	6,694,700	28,100	\$ 10,265,700
TVA	355,000	-0-	NA
TOTAL	\$ 17,922,300	\$ 288,700	\$ 10,265,700

TABLE 5

RECREATION USE, SPECIAL PERMIT, ENTRANCE AND TOTAL FEE COLLECTION COSTS BY AGENCY

A. USE FEE COLLECTION COSTS

AGENCY	DIRECT COSTS	INDIRECT COSTS
BLM	\$ 42,200	\$ 23,500
BR	402,500	107,900
CE	1,993,600	276,200
FS	1,623,600 ^a	649,600 ^a
FWS	36,400	22,300
NPS	2,557,500	633,100
TVA	62,400	62,400
TOTAL	\$6,718,200	\$1,775,000

B. SPECIAL PERMIT COLLECTION COSTS

AGENCY b	DIRECT COSTS	INDIRECT COSTS
BLM	\$33,000	\$27,700
FWS	10,300	2,800
NPS	3,000	500
TOTAL	\$46,300	\$31,000

C. ENTRANCE FEE COLLECTION COSTS

AGENCY C	DIRECT COSTS	INDIRECT COSTS
NPS	\$2,240,600	\$448,100

a Includes the Forest Service Special Permit Fee Collection Cost.

b No other agencies with Special Permit Fees.

C No other agencies with Entrance Fees.

D. TOTAL COLLECTION COSTS FOR ALL AGENCIES

USE FEE COSTS	\$ 8,493,200
SPECIAL PERMIT COSTS	77,300
ENTRANCE FEE COSTS	2,688,700
GRAND TOTAL	\$11,259,200

TABLE 6

FEDERAL RECREATION FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY, BY AGENCY (in thousands)

	EXISTING CAMPGROUND	POTENTIAL CAMPGROUND
AGENCY	CAPACITY-OTU OR PAOT*	CAPACITY-OTU OR PAOT*
BLM ^b	15.4	3.1
CE	110.7 ^a	
FS FWS ^C	299.7	
NPS	144.2	
TVĄ	3.2	
TOTAL	573.2	3.1

^{*} OTU = One Time Use PAOT = Persons At One Time

^a The Corps of Engineers estimates that an average of 3.2 persons can be accommodated at one time at each developed campsite.

b The increase in BLM Campground capacity resulted from data collection improvements which included State operated campgrounds on BLM Land.

^C The Bureau of Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife Service do not operate fee campgrounds.

National Park Service Visitor Transportation Fees (VTS)

In 1978, two areas of the National Park System charged recreation use fees for Visitor Transportation Systems (VTS). In recent years there have been proposals to charge fees at other parks which provide visitor transportation. However, baseline data has indicated that few VTS are capable of paying operating expenses unless high, unreasonable fees are charged. Since this is inconsistent with the intentions of the National Park Service and Congress, the Service's position is:

Wherever feasible, a reasonable fee will be charged to cover a portion of VTS operating costs.

The pending VTS proposals would allow the NPS to protect resources through control of traffic congestion, with reduced energy consumption; and provide valuable services to visitors.

Incorporated in the VTS fee proposal are criteria for Visitor Transportation Fees. These criteria were formalized to insure equity Servicewide.

Criteria for Visitor Transportation Fees

Visitor transportation systems (VTS) with fee potential generally can be identified as one of the following three types. Criteria for each type are not mutually exclusive. Nor must a VTS match every criterion in order to fit into a certain type. Rather, these criteria provide general guidance for assessing fee potential and fee rates of the diverse VTS in the National Park System. Exact rates for recreation use fees should be determined by the cost per passenger, local comparability, services provided and public interest served.

Туре	Criteria	I de Italige
I	Essential to park operations	No separate recreation use fee; included in entrance
	Used by large portion of park visitors; high rider-	fee, VTS services, facilities and operating cost considered

Entrance fee park (or potential)

No single control point; continuous boarding.

ship; generally available

to all visitors.

Provides access to lesser known (used) area in park.

rates.

Fee Range

in determining entrance fee

Criteria Type II Tour-oriented or interpretation provided. Used by small portion of park visitors. Round trip service to most passengers (provides total mobility to and from area of park). Private vehicle access not permitted. Single control point Minor portion of park III One-way service to most passengers (e.g., trail head access). Used by small portion of

park visitors.

Single control point

Minor portion of park

Fee Range

Recreation use fee; \$.50 to \$5 per person, half fare for golden age passport carriers and riders under 16.

Recreation use fee; \$.50-2.00 per person, half fare for golden age passport carriers and riders under 16.

PART TWO:

CACCE OF MANY SCOTTAGES VISITATION DATA

1978 VISITATION

This is the fourth annual visitation report providing data with acceptable commonality among the seven Federal agencies for both Fee and Non-Fee Management Areas.

In calendar year 1978 the Federal Fee and Non-Fee Recreation Areas had over 2.1 billion Recreation Days or 8.5 million Visitor Hours of use. The Forest Service, the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service reported the majority of visitors.

When combined, these three agencies accounted for 76 percent of the total Recreation Day use. Should the reader be unfamiliar with the units of measurement (Visitor Hours and Recreation Days) please refer to "Definitions" on pages 55 and 56.

Public Law 93-303 (88 Stat 192) authorizes the seven Federal land-managing agencies to charge fees if the area at which fees are charged provides certain specialized outdoor recreation facilities, equipment or services at Federal expense. A Federal management unit, as referred to in this section, is one which meets this criteria; a Federal Non-Fee management unit is one which does not meet this criteria or is faced with impractical circumstances for collecting fees.

The nature of some activities dictates that some visitation figures be based on estimates requiring the use of various techniques. In truth, all agencies depend to some degree on estimations since most Federal lands have no entrance control points.

Visitation is delineated for individual States in the appendices (Exhibit E) and summarized in Table 7 through 9.

Analysis of this data reveals:

Extrapolations from Table 7

 All visitation to Use Fee Management Units (both Visitor Hours and Recreation Days, existing and potential) increased over last year.

```
Existing Visitor Hours - 1,081,517.2 (1977) to 1,105,721.0 (1978)

Recreation Days - 161,161.9 (1977) to 220,367.7 (1978)

Potential Visitor Hour - 25,452.6 (1977) to 111,831.1 (1978)

Recreation Days - 25,169.6 (1977) to 43,138.3 (1978)
```

 All NPS Visitation (Recreation Days and Visitor Hours, existing and potential) to Entrance Fee Management Units increased since last year.

- · There has been a decrease in annual Visitor Hours and Recreation Days (on both existing and potential areas) at Special Permit Units
- BLM reported a remarkable decrease in Visitor Hours at existing Special Permit areas

Extrapolations from Table 8

The National Park Service, Corps of Engineers and Forest Service accounted for 97% of Visitor Hour use on Fee Management Areas

- The Corps of Engineers and the Forest Service combined accounted for
 72% of the Fee and Non-Fee Management Area Visitor Hour use
- The Corps of Engineers accounted for 37.1% of the Non-Fee Visitor Hours last year. This year they accounted for 52%

Extrapolations from Table 9

- Total visitation to Federal Recreation Fee Management units (Visitor Hours) recovered from the decline reported in 1977 (1,898,471.4). In fact it has exceeded that of 1976 (2,133,257.8) to 2,205,947.7 (1978)).
- Non-Fee Management Units continue to report increases in overall visitation.

Recreation Days 1,429,622.1 (1977) to 1,515,044.8 (1978) Visitor Hours 4,899,017 9 (1977) to 6,360,420.8 (1978)

 Recreation Day use at Fee Management Areas has more than doubled since last year. (From 250,593 to 640,380.4.) This increase is attributable to BLM reports.

Increases over last year were recorded for all grand total figures.

TABLE 7

ANNUAL VISITATION TO USE, ENTRANCE AND SPECIAL PERMIT FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS BY AGENCY (in thousands)

A. ANNUAL VISITATION TO USE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS

AGENCY	VISITO	TOR HOURS RECREAT		ION DAYS	
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	
BLM	8,910.0 ^a	44,075.0	932.0ª	5,609.0	
BR	1,727.0		688.0		
CE	231,648.0 ^b		19,351.6		
FS	324,343.0		38,987.0		
FWS	39,100.0	4,431.7	3,258.3	369.3	
NPS	493,489.0	63,324.4	156,608.8	37,160.0	
TVA	6,504.0		542.0		
TOTAL	1,105,721.0	111,831.1	220,367.7	43,138.3	

Bureau of Land Management annual visitation figures pertain only to camping areas.

B. ANNUAL VISITATION TO ENTRANCE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS

AGENCY	VISITO	OR HOURS RECREATION		ON DAYS	
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	
NPS	562,125.9	23,203.2	78,393.9	37,160.0	

(No other agencies with such visitation)

b The Corps of Engineers annual visitation figures pertain only to camping areas and each Recreation Day is equivalent to 12 Visitor Hours

C. ANNUAL VISITATION TO SPECIAL PERMIT FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS

VISITOR HOURS		RECREATION DAYS	
EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
38,961.0	35,035.0	17,551.0	10,633.0
7,286.0		607.2	
25,306.5	21,065.7	7,233.1	4,128.8
71,553.5	56,100.7	25,391.3	14,761.8
	38,961.0 7,286.0 25,306.5	EXISTING POTENTIAL 38,961.0 35,035.0 7,286.0 25,306.5 21,065.7	EXISTING POTENTIAL EXISTING 38,961.0 35,035.0 17,551.0 607.2 607.2 7,233.1

⁽No other agencies with such visitation)

Comparison of Public Use on Federal Fee, Non-Fee and Total Fee/ Non-Fee Recreation Areas by Agency. (Based on Visitor Hours)

TABLE 8

AGENCY	FEE ^a AREAS	NON-FEE AREAS	TOTAL FEE/ NON-FEE AREAS
Bureau of Land Management	.48	.6%	7.4%
Bureau of Reclamation	.1%	6.7%	5.0%
Corps of Engineers	10.4%	52.1%	41.4%
Forest Service	14.5%	36.2%	30.5%
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.8%	.78	1.0%
National Park Service	72.5%	2.3%	13.5%
Tennessee Valley Authority	.3%	1.4%	1.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Fee Areas column includes only the "Use" and "Entrance" Fees.

^C Fish and Wildlife Service Special Permit Fee Management Units are sometimes the same areas; hence, "dual counting" is recognized.

1978 TOTAL VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT UNITS (IN THOUSANDS)

	FEE MANAG	EMENT UNITS	NON-FEE MANA	AGEMENT UNITS	FEE & NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			
AGENCY	VISITOR HOURS AGENCY TOTAL	RECREATION DAYS AGENCY TOTAL	VISITOR HOURS AGENCY TOTAL	RECREATION DAYS AGENCY TOTAL	TOTAL VISITOR HOURS	TOTAL RECREATION DAYS		
Bureau of Land Management	597,700.0	402,732.9	36,273.2	16,388.6	633,973.2	419,121.5		
Bureau of Reclamation	1,727.0	688.0	429,633.0	69,201.0	431,360.0	68,829.0		
Corps of Engineers	231,648.0	19,351.6	3,312,070.4	418,090.5	3,543,718.4	437,442.1		
Fish and Wildlife Service	39,100.0	3,258.3	45,014.1	3.758.5 ^c /	84,114.1	7,016.8		
Forest Service	324,343.2	38,987.0	2,297,588.4	885,848.5	2,621,931.6	924,835.5		
National Park Service	1,004,925.5	174,820.6	149,375.7	102,177.7 ^e /	1,154,301.2	276,998.3		
Tennessee Valley Authority	6,504.0	542.0	90,466.0	19,580.0	96,970.0	20,122.0		
Grand Total	2,205,947.7	640,380.4	6,360,420.8	1,515,044.8	8,566,368.5	2,155,365.2		

- <u>a/</u> Reclamation uses a Visitor-Day Definition which is defined as "a significant amount of time spent by one individual in a particular activity during a 24-hour period," which is equivalent to a "Recreation Day." Reclamation has one fee area: Tour of Hoover Dam.
- \underline{b} / Includes National Wildlife Refuge System and National Fish Hatcheries. Recreation Days are synonymous with total visits.
- c/ Each Recreation Day equals 12 Visitor Hours.
- \underline{d} / The Corps of Engineers applied the following factors for visitor hours:
 - 1. For Fee Management Units the factor was 12.0 hours.
 - 2. For Non-Fee Management Units the factor was 4.4 hours.
- e/ In the National Park Service, Recreation Days are determined by taking the figure for each park having only day use facilities as being equal to total visits. In parks with overnight facilities, total visits were added to overnight stays to obtain Recreation Days.

31

PART THREE:

ONSITE EVALUATIONS

STUDIES AND TRENDS IN FEES

FEDERAL RECREATION FEE PROGRAM ONSITE EVALUATION

Beginning in 1974, an annual Onsite Evaluation has been conducted by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service to monitor the effectiveness of the Federal recreation fee program. Staffs of the seven Federal agencies advise that this evaluation also has proven to be a beneficial tool for Federal agency planning. An interesting by-product of the evaluation is the collection of public needs and comments related to improving the Fee program and Federal Recreation facilities.

Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service Regional Offices conduct a minimum of twelve onsite evaluations at areas listed on the reverse side of the evaluation form (Exhibit A). At least five members of the public are contacted per site, and brochures, fact sheets, and other appropriate information are distributed to both park attendants and the general public.

Historic sites charging fees are included in evaluations as well as the specific sites listed on the reverse of the evaluation form. This provides a cross section of areas managed by all seven Federal landmanaging agencies.

The 1978 evaluations were conducted from June 1 through December 31 in order to obtain a sampling of comments from fall and winter as well as summer visitors.

There are two major subject areas in the evaluation, "Agency Implementation" and "Public Reaction and Understanding" (Exhibit A). The "Agency Implementation" portion of the evaluation is concerned with three points:

- (1) the level of knowledge possessed by land managing agency personnel,
- (2) placement of signs designating fee areas, and (3) placement of signs at entrances which specify fees and charges.

Information derived from the "Public Reaction and Understanding" portion of the evaluation focuses on the level of visitors' knowledge of the Golden Eagle/Golden Age Passports and other fees and charges. Visitors are queried as to their satisfaction with the facilities and their feelings on the comparability of fees charged at other similar Federal Recreation sites. They are also asked how acceptable each type of fee is to them.

Eighty-nine Federal Recreation sites were visited; of these, 35 were operated by the Forest Service, 24 by the National Park Service, 17 by the Corps of Engineers, 6 by the Fish and Wildlife Service, 4 by the Bureau of Land Management and 2 by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Approximately 550 persons responded to each question.

The "Agency Implementation" data showed 83% (91% in 1977) of the sites visited had properly posted signs. The fees were clearly posted 82%

(92% in 1977) of the time and agency site attendants were knowledgeable about the Fee Program 74% (94% in 1977) of the time. Despite the drop in percentages from 1977 in all the forementioned categories, the level remains reasonably high.

The "Public Reaction and Understanding" section indicated that of the 548 respondents, 46% (56% in 1977) had heard of the Golden Eagle Passport and 51% (66% in 1977) had heard of the Golden Age Passport. Of 422 respondents, 78% (66% in 1977) were familiar with user fees. Only 24% (39% in 1977) had heard of and understood the benefits of Special Permit fees. For further information concerning the program evaluation, refer to Exhibits G & H.

Tables 10 and 11 illustrate the results coded for questions pertaining to public satisfaction with the facilities, the comparability of fees with other public sites, and the acceptability of fees and charges in the public mind. Significant points of special interest follow:

Extrapolations from Table 10

- . 90% of 554 respondents expressed satisfaction with facilities provided by those Federal Land-Managing agencies charging fees.
- . 82% of 547 respondents felt that fees are comparable with those of other public agencies.
- Entrance fees are only applicable to the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service.
- . 74% of the 543 respondents voiced acceptance of the entrance fees charged at National Parks.
- . To the public Use Fees are by far the most acceptable form of fees with 88% of 551 respondents stating that Use Fees are acceptable.
- . The Special Permit Fee was acceptable to 74% of the 537 interviewees.
- Only 37% of respondents on BLM property approved the use of Special Permit Fees, 48% less than 1977. This percentage decrease is attributable to the two-fold increase in the number of BLM fee management units in 1978. It may be surmised that people who were previously using BLM lands free of charge, now object to being charged a nominal fee.
- A chart provided in the appendices (Exhibit G, H) gives program results since 1974.

Extrapolations from Table 11

- The Mid-Continent Region revealed the lowest percentage of satisfaction with facilities (69%).
- Expressions of satisfaction with facilities was highest in the Southeast Region (99%).
- All but two regions reported positive responses above 84% concerning fee comparability. The exceptions were the Mid-Continent (65%) and Pacific Southwest (61%).
- Lake Central (55%), Alaska (58%) and the Pacific Southwest (49%) evidenced low percentage acceptance of Special Permit Fees.

Table 10

FACILITY SATISFACTION, FEE COMPARABILITY AND FEE ACCEPTABILITY OF AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SEVEN FEDERAL LAND-MANAGING AGENCIES AS PERCEIVED BY SEVERAL RESPONDENT POPULATIONS

	1	1978					. 1	TEMS	,					,	-
AGENCY	FACILITIES SATISFACTORY?			FEE COMPARABLE?		FEES ACCEPTABLE?									
		ALL			ALL		ENTRA	ICE FEESb	+	USE FEES ^C			SPECIAL PERMIT FEES		
	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO*
BLM	16	100	0	16	62	38	16	75	25	16	94	6	16	37	63
BR	6	100	0	6	100	0	6	100	0	6	100	0	NA		
CE	110	90	10	110	78	22	101	78	22	109	93	7	109	75	25
FWS	46	96	4	37	70	30	42	62	38	42	81	19	42	57	43
FS	191	86	14	193	88	12	193	75	25	193	93	7	190	79	21
NPS	165	90	10	165	82	18	165	75	25	165	84	16	160	79	21
TVA	20	100	- 0	20	80	20	20	65	35	20	65	35	20	65	35
TOTAL	554	90	10	547	82	18	543	74	26	551	88	12	537	74	26

^{*} TNI = Total Number Interviewed

a Interview took place at sites managed by these Federal agencies.

b Used only by the National Park Service.

c Used by all seven Federal land-managing agencies.

d Used only by the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service in 1977.

Table 11

FACILITY SATISFACTION, FEE COMPARABILITY AND FEE ACCEPTIBILITY OF AREAS WITHIN EACH OF THE H.C.R.S.

REGIONS AS PERCEIVED BY SEVERAL RESPONDENT POPULATIONS

	ITEMS														
REGION	FACILITIES SATISFACTORY? ALL			FEES COMPARABLE? FEES ACCEPTABLE											
				ALL			ENTRANCE FEES ^b			USE FEES ^C			SPECIAL PERMIT FEES		
	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%	TNI*	YES%	NO%
SOUTH CENTRAL	76	91	9	67	89	11	63	86	14	71	86	14	71	60	40
ALASKA	19	95	5	19	84	16	19	58	42	19	95	5	19	58	42
SOUTH EASTERN	90	99	1	90	93	7	90	89	11	90	91	9	90	90	10
LAKE CENTRAL	108	84	16	109	85	15	109	62	38	109	87	13	108	55	45
NORTH WESTERN	63	90	10	63	87	13	63	55	45	63	97	3	63	87	13
MID- CONT.	45	69	31	45	65	35	45	67	33	45	73	27	45	71	29
PACIFIC S.W.	57	96	4	57	61	39	57	82	18	57	89	11	57	49	57
NORTH EAST	98	93	7	100	84	16	. 100	79	21	100	92	8	98	85	15

^{*} TNI = Total Number Interviewed

a Interview took place at sites managed by the Federal land-managing agencies within H.C.R.S. regions.

b Used only by the National Park Service.

c Used by all seven Federal land-managing agencies.

d Used only by the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service in 1977.

Along with the Fee Program Onsite Evaluations, casual conversation resulted in the following nationwide results:

1. What type of recreation facility do you refer? (Federal, State, Regional, local, private)?

Federal	45.0%
Federal and State	7.0%
State	6.0%
Private	3.0%
No preference	39.0%

2. Are you familiar with other recreation facilities in the area?

Yes 59.0% No 41.0%

3. Would you vacation at a major Metropolitan, State or Federal park located near a major city?

Yes 51.0% No 49.0%

4. What type of camping facilities should be provided?

A significant majority expressed wishes for; water and restrooms, trailer sanitary hookups, electricity and other conveniences.

5. Do you prefer large group activity programs or individual (family) activities?

Large Group Activities	15.0
Individual (family) Activities	70.0
No preference	15.0

6. Can you name the seven Federal agencies that manage outdoor recreation areas?

> Yes .6% No 99.4%

Note: Many of the 99.4% could not name the "Big three," National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

7. Do you know how and where to get information on these various recreation sites?

Yes 43% No 57%

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC RANDOM COMMENTS

The random comment section of the evaluation has proven to be useful for planning purposes. The personnel and public comments were:

I. PERSONNEL RANDOM COMMENTS:

FOREST SERVICE

Chinook Bay, Sawtooth National Forest

- . Find that most people are not familiar with the Golden Eagle Passport.
- Suggest the Golden Eagle allow a 25 percent discount on Federal "use fees."

Eel Creek, Sauslaw

. Some complaints from the public about the Golden Eagle not being good for Use Fee Areas.

Paddy Creek

. Box needed for money only.

Tern Lake Campground

 Should provide windshield sticker for Forest Service areas, similar to State Park stickers.

Paliza Campground

. Need more money for facilities.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Bandalier National Monument

• Go to a self-registration system like the Forest Service and this would make fee collection easier.

Mt. McKinley National Park, Riley Creek Visitor Center

 All parks should be free; Parks are needed for national "mental health." Pay for them through taxes. People need to feel they are getting something back from their taxes. . The system of collection is not good here. Machines are used at other Parks, yet it is manual process here.

Grand Teton National Park

- . Most people don't mind paying entrance fees.
- . Surprised that more people don't buy Golden Eagle Passports.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

. Would like to change fee collecting booth from where it is presently located to a position providing parking area control.

Colonial Creek

. More should be done to make the public knowledgeable about the fee program.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Hoover Dam

• Golden Age Passports should be issued to each eligible member of a family at the time of original application. This will eliminate confusion at a later date when the spouse of the bearer attempts to gain entry to a fee area when not accompanied by passport holder (spouse).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Horton Creek

. This area is close to town so occasional vandalism by juveniles occurs. The fee booth was unroofed last year.

Owl Creek Campground

- . Have a problem with after-holiday litter clean-up.
- . Shot guns take down signs.
- . Motorbikes do not stay on trails and have been scarring the landscape.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Piney Campground

- · Passports available at entrance.
- . Signs and markers all the way from main highway--very good.
- . Area well maintained.

Land Between the Lakes Campground

- . Collection Station not manned after October 15.
- . Honor system works very well.
- Hunting is available in compliance with statewide hunting regulations.

II. PUBLIC RANDOM COMMENTS

FOREST SERVICE

South Fork Campground (Lincoln National Forest)

- . Facilities better than most commercial ones.
- . People pay for facilities with taxes -- should be free.

Redondo Campground (Santa Fe National Forest)

- . Provide firewood or wood cutting/gathering area.
- . Like to see same for all areas--some seem more, some seem less.
- . Should make special deals for large groups and civic groups or clubs.

Paliza Campground (Santa Fe National Forest)

- . Don't charge enough.
- . Nice facilities.
- . Need shooting range near campground.

Nogal Campground (Lincoln National Forest)

. Nice area.

San Antonio Campground (Sante Fe National Forest)

- . Would like to see State hunting/fire regulations posted.
- . Don't allow cattle to graze in campgrounds.
- . Separate areas for elderly/families, etc.
- . Enforce "quiet rules."

Russian River Campground

- . Collecting box seems inadequate.
- . Collection is not enforced; therefore a lot of fees are not collected.
- . Fee too cheap.
- . Should collect adequate money and provide adequate facility quality.
- . Poor management; people camping all summer or at least until the stock of fish is depleted.

Tern Lake Campground

. Would like fee, if it keeps park open.

Red Canyon Campground (Dixie National Forest)

- . Has always been clean.
- . Access excellent.
- . Camping pads well screened from other users.

Paddy Creek

- . Too modern for wilderness (facilities).
- . Development should be consistent with area.
- . Cheaper than most.

Tachenitch Lake

- . State campgrounds provide more for the money.
- Agency was not checking fee collection enough--people were not paying, by coming late and leaving early.

Woodward Campground

- The \$2.00 per night charge was about in the mid-range. Would not be willing to pay a user fee over and above an entrance fee unless the activity was not of the normal recreational type. Would pay for horseback riding but not swimming or picnicking.
- . Fees in tristate region should be the same at all locations.
- The sign by the road did not indicate that there was a picnic area, only camping.

Glacier View Campground

- . Spray for mosquitoes.
- Expressed concern about some trees that looked as though they may fall.

Chinook Bay (Sawtooth National Forest)

 Campgrounds are always posted as "full," which is misleading because you usually can find an open spot.

Eel Creek (Sauslaw National Forest)

 Didn't mind user fees but this fee should include no charge entry to any Federal reservoir open to the public. It's a taxpayer's right.

Grayback (Siskiyou National Forest)

- . Fees are good because fee areas are usually better camping areas.
- . Do not feel user and entrance fees are fair.
- . Fee areas encourage better use of facilities.

Wayne National Forest

- . Some objection to people overstaying.
- . Would like more developed camping facilities.
- . Would like more hiking trails.

Manistee National Forest

- . Some hunters.
- . Would like more Off-Road Vehicle use of Federal lands.

Shawnee National Forest

- . Many senior citizens use campground.
- . The Golden Age 50% discount is good.
- . Shower wanted.
- . More reasonable fees than others.

Fallen Leaf Campground

- . Sewer hookup for trailers wanted.
- . Need showers and mop rest room once a day.
- . Eliminate ticketron.
- . Hot water needed.
- . Need electrical outlet on women's side of restroom.
- . Need wood cabinets for storage because of rodents.
- Ticketron seems to respond earlier to out-of-state people, do not like ticketron.

William Kent (Tahoe National Forest)

- · Facility has improved.
- . No showers or handy water; need showers.
- Showers are needed along with lights in bathrooms, and more garbage cans.
- . It's fine, come every year.
- · Facilities are of high quality considering the fee charged.

Hiawatha National Forest

- . Late arriving campers are often noisy.
- . Higher camping fees would be understood.
- . Need more water outlets.

Hoosier National Forest

- . Some campers are noisy.
- . Fishing quality was fair most of the summer.

- Crowded on weekends.
- Fees in line with other areas.
- Had a fine time and didn't cost me much.

Huron National Forest

- Hunters using area were often noisy enough to disturb campers.
- Facilities well maintained.

Sunset Campground

- Deterioration of campground (vadalism).
- Fantastic recreation area.
- Less cost for what's offered.
- Lots of space.
- Please don't pave roads.
- Cooperation good.
- Campsites a little too close together.

White Mountains (Jigger Johnson, Passaconaway, Wagon Ground Recreation Areas)

Hot water showers needed.

Green Mountains (Chittendon Brook)

- Trailer dumping stations too far apart.
- Make fees less.
- Need showers.

Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area

- More activities for children.
- Like to see lake put in.
- Less developed campgrounds.
- Fees don't seem comparable to others.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Hoover Dam

- . Most respondents expected higher fees.
- Children under 4 years of age should not be allowed on tours as they are often noisy and distracting.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Lake Mendocino

- . Can't complain about the fees (been here 5 years in a row).
- . Cheaper than some.
- . Nice park rangers.
- . Cheaper than other areas.
- . Cheapest we've been in.
- . Clear Lake fees too high.

New Hogan Reservoir

- . . Separate fees for different uses.
- . Potential fire hazard with dry grass.
- . Water should be more accessible to sites.
- . Bathrooms are a mess (only one person).
- . Enlarge the campsites with more room between sites.
- · Park packed after 5:00 p.m. on Friday--first come, first served.
- . Rangers are good--especially on noise problems.
- . Noisy kids.
- Noisy people at night.
- . Litter can needed at sites.

Lake Shelbyville

- . Attendant let new campers set up in campground too late at night.
- . Large dogs allowed to run free.

Carlyle Lake

- . Area too crowded on summer weekends.
- . A very beautiful setting and campground.

Carters Lake

- . These areas need more publicity (thought they were on State park).
- Facilities too far from the water.

Bufford Dam - Lake Lanier

· Need more public access.

Boardman

- One person objected to all fees as taxpayer; he is entitled to use Federal recreation areas at no cost.
- . Thought this was an excellent facility and well worth fee charged.

Pine Meadows Campground

- Previous experience has been good. Problem of friends renting camping sites for other friends which never showed, therefore the spaces were actually available.
- . Complaints on dog droppings.
- . Endorses fee concept.
- . Don't like dogs in water swimming with children.

Pomme De Terre Dam

• Golden Eagle type of permit should always be used for Corps of Engineers, Forest Service, etc.

Toadsuck Ferry West

- . Need to do something about ants. "There are so many, you get a few bits of them in your sandwich."
- . Fishing worms are as thin as broom straws.
- . Need electric hookups to run fans at night.
- . Great place.

Maumelle Park

- . Area is outstanding. Corps of Engineers personnel are great.
- . Wants fee to be more comparable for facilities provided.
- . Want more electric hookups and water.
- . Spigots nearer to the camp area.

Canyon Dam

 Despite heavy use during summer months, facilities and camp areas seem to be well maintained.

Kerr Dam and Reservoir

- Complaint about being forced to move to other side of campground because of road construction.
- · Possibly polluted water along shore.

Tub Run, (Youghioheny River Lake)

- . Poor maintenance: Rest rooms dirty and grass too tall.
- . Broken bottles along the shore.
- . Campsites too close together.
- . No trees.
- . Need beach for swimming.
- . More patrol of certain areas.
- . Closed restrooms need to be opened.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Bosque Del Apache Wildlife Refuge

- Really enjoyed the area and the birds, and would be willing to pay a fee, although if it can be kept free, this would be best.
- . Would like to see hunting eliminated on refuge.

Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge

- . Better hunting blinds; water for drinking.
- . This is the only place you have to pay to hunt.
- . Everything fine.
- . Make blinds bigger.
- . Mark blinds better.
- . Stop sky blasting.
- . Had a great time.
- . Put parking places closer to blinds.

Crab Orchard Lake

- . Fees too high now; were ok before.
- . Should provide more water and electrical sites. Especially since the fees have been raised.
- . Insufficient number of toilets, there was only one for each camploop.
- . Need more beach area.
- . Should require daily fee for any use of Wildlife Refuge.
- . Sell a Federal license which would supercede State license for all Federal lands.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Fishermens Bend

- . Fees were very reasonable. Felt they got more for their money's worth than at the Forest Service campgrounds in the area.
- . Something should be done to control mosquitoes.

Horton Creek

- . The fees are lower than other recreation areas. Don't publicize enough. The users prefer Bureau of Land Management campgrounds because they are cheap and clean.
- . Difficult to locate campground. The freeway and the entrance have signs, but the surface roads are not marked causing a one-half hour's drive on back roads to find the area.
- . Large trees are needed for shade, also some of the trees are dying.
- \$1.00 seems to be a fair price to cover maintenance. Better facilities are necessary before raising the fee.

Crowley Lake Recreation Area

- One visitor estimated that \$85 worth of fees were not paid by campers using the facilities. The fee signs are ignored. Also, the \$2.00 price is only visible close to the sign. Some visitors use a different access road and avoid the sign, or they do not slow down at the sign to read the regulations.
- . \$2.00 is too high a fee for an area without showers.
- . Fees are lower than at other areas.
- . People should not have to pay extra for dogs.
- . There are rattlesnakes in the central area which make walking dogs and visiting restrooms a challenge.
- . Time limits are not enforced.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Pinnacles National Monument

- . Like minimal fees and felt they were nominal.
- . Showers would be worth extra cost.
- . Decrease density of campsites.

Boulder Beach, Lake Mead Recreation Area

- . For Golden Age Passport holders, camping should be free.
- . Entrance fees are robbery.
- . User fees too high for Golden Age Passport holders. Camping should be free.
- . Area needs showers.
- . Good restroom maintenance.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site

- Privately owned Lincoln museum shouldn't be on the fee list for Federal historical sites.
- . Should include a Lincoln library.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

- . Make Golden Age parking fee 50 cents.
- . Facilities well maintained.
- . Parking too far from the beach.

Gulf Islands National Seashore

 Everyone thought fees went into paying for operation and maintenance. Lookout Mountain (Cravens House), Great Smoky Mountain National Park

. Most people felt federally operated lands were more desirable but the need was greater for local recreation areas nearer home.

Castillo De San Marcos Historic Monument

• One person said she felt that the entrance fee to the Fort should be a part of the "tour package."

Craters of the Moon National Monument

- . More areas should have overflow parking areas for overnight use.
- . No formal sites, just restrooms.

Ohanapecosh, Mt. Rainier National Park

. Taxpayers should have a right to enter National Parks without being charged.

Ross Lake National Recreation Area, North Cascades National Park

- . Didn't mind paying entrance fee, but thought fee system should be entirely on a user basis.
- . Open to all Americans at no cost.

Grand Teton National Park

- . Fees are reasonable, or lower than other areas, and are necessary.
- . Shower should be installed in NPS campgrounds.
- Fee information signs should be placed farther back from the entrance station.
- . Offer a weekly or 3-day fee, in addition to the daily fee, which should be cheaper.

Zion National Park - Watchman Campground

. No water at campsites, but otherwise very nice.

McKinley National Park - Savage River Campground

- . Insufficient firewood.
- First time seen a charge for firewood; thought it was reasonable, though, considering lack of wood.
- . Like to see parks free.

Mt. McKinley National Park - Riley Creek Campground and Riley Creek Visitor Center

- . Fee shouldn't be too high; parks are for benefit of people.
- . Shouldn't be too expensive for families.
- . Rarely go to areas with fees.

Bandalier National Monument

- . Want electricity--willing to pay more for additional facilities.
- . Good facilities here but could develop more.
- . Fees are low.
- . Should put out more information on Golden Age Passport program.
- . Want showers and willing to pay.
- Please explain/post "fee differential system" (why some parks charge \$1.00, others \$3.00, etc.

White Sands National Monument

- . Could use better and more interpretive service.
- . Fees seem high compared to other National Parks.
- . Would like to see some facilities designed for the aged.

Assateaque Island National Seashore (North Beach Campground)

- Pit toilets should be cleaner.
- . Add more campsites near ocean.

Acadia National Park

- . More water outlets needed.
- . \$1 charge too much.
- . The area is nicely kept.
- . The area is safe; elderly women can camp alone without fear.
- This area is the best arranged and laid out campground I ever visited; you can look out of your trailer windows and see mountains, rather than another trailer.
- . Time limits are not strictly enforced. (Check in/out).
- . The rangers are great.
- . Marijuana fields were discovered near the creek up in the canyon by visiting children.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Land Between the Lakes Piney Campground

- . Why do fees change from \$3.50 to \$2.50 in the winter.
- Government operated areas should be open to all year round on a free basis.

STUDIES AND TRENDS

Last year, a "Fees and Charges Handbook" was prepared for the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service by Economic Research Associates. This handbook sets forth fee program considerations, and establishment and implementation procedures and is based on current trends. These trends are best described in the following quote from the preface of the handbook:

"Economic realities have dealt a strong blow to many leisure services and heritage protection agencies. Inflation, combined with real or threatened tax cuts and spending limit measures, has resulted in austerity budgets at all levels of government. Most public agencies have markedly fewer budgeted dollars to meet rapidly escalating costs and an increasing demand for their services. Faced with this challenge, agencies are identifying areas for economy and potential for increasing revenues. Putting programs and facilities on a pay-as-you-go basis, where feasible, is one alternative.

Today, park and recreation providers--public, nonprofit and profit-oriented alike--also find themselves in an era where the leisure industry is booming. Recent estimates in <u>U.S. News and World Report</u> cited a 12.5% growth in leisure outlays in the United States during 1978 to a new record of \$180 billion. This figure exceeds expenditures for national defense and home construction nationwide.

The leisure industry supplies 6 million jobs (7% of total employment). Growth in leisure employment has outstripped overall industry job growth almost three to one. One out of every \$8 in consumer's personal spending in 1978 went for leisure-related outlays. Leisure has become a commodity for the majority of Americans who are both willing and able to pay."

In addition to the forementioned trend, HCRS also recognizes that the current and future reduced availability of gasoline will result in major alteration of the public's recreation patterns: For example, there may be a reduction in the use of the more isolated outdoor recreation resources and a major increase in use of "close-in" park units. It is yet too early to predict how deeply increased gas prices will eat into the public's disposable income; how far people will be willing (or able) to travel; or how much they will spend when they get there.

Obviously, these trends will have some impact on recreation area use as well as fees and charges. The extent of these trends will be followed closely to avoid making false assumptions. During the 1973-74 "energy crunch," assessments were made by a variety of recreation specialists on the anticipated impacts of the "crunch." The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service projections were:

- (1) A decrease in recreation users at distant parks, recreation areas and resorts.
- (2) An increase in the use of Parks and attractions close to where people live.
- (3) Higher unemployment, temporary lay offs, year round daylight saving time, and possible 4-day school and work weeks with the result that the public would experience an increase in discretionary time to use "close-in" park areas.

Interestingly enough, no significant effects were noted in respect to decreased visitation on Federal recreation areas. On the other hand, the short-term nature of the previous "gas crunch" may have interrupted any significant impacts.

The "crunch," which is presently haunting our nation, has the same potential for impacts on recreation area use as in 1973.

CONCLUSION .

Public Laws (P.L. 92-347, P.L. 93-81; and P.L. 93-303) and Regulations affecting the Fee Program have been omitted from this report since there have been no changes. The Rules and Regulations have been transferred from Title 43, Subtitle A to Title 36, Chapter 12 with all contents remaining the same.

The interested reader is referred to the 1977 Federal Recreation Fee Report for copies of appropriate laws and regulations.

The seven Federal land-managing agencies report that they use the Federal Recreation Fee Report as follows:

- Provides the Central Office of the seven participating Federal Agencies with a reference document for planning and budgetary purposes.
- Furnishes Regional Offices with information concerning their agency performance in the Fee Program.
- Communicates information to research people in the field concerning the Program.
- Provides information to interested State and local agencies desirous of maintaining comparable fee structures.

PART FOUR:

APPENDIX

EXHIBIT A

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

BLM Bureau of Land Management

BOR Bureau of Outdoor Recreation^a

BR Bureau of Reclamation

CE Corps of Engineers

CIC Consumer Information Center

FIRFTF Federal Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force

FWS Fish and Wildlife Service

FS Forest Service

HCRS Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

LWCF Land and Water Conservation Fund

NPS National Park Service

OMB Office of Management and Budget

TVA Tennessee Valley Authority

VTS Visitor Transportation Systems

Became the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service by Secretarial Proclamation on January 25, 1978.

DEFINITIONS

CARRYING CAPACITY:

The capacity of a given recreation area can be defined four ways; (1) ability of existing natural resources to withstand use, (2) engineering capacity of installed facilities, (3) desired quality of recreation experience, and (4) public health and safety. Any one of the four capacities may be the limiting factor on a specific area, at a specific time, and while three of the ways are generally recognized as being quantifiable, there is less agreement on the determination of a desired quality of experience.

INSTANT CAPACITY:

The number of people that a recreation facility or area can reasonably accommodate at one time; some researchers refer to this as PAOT (persons at one time) or OTU (one time use). See CARRYING CAPACITY.

FEDERAL FEE AREA:
(or management unit)

An area of Federal land designated by the responsible administering agency for the collection of entrance, use and/or special permit fees pursuant to Public Law 93-303.

FEDERAL NON-FEE AREA: (or management unit)

An area of Federal land which is not designated as a Federal recreation fee area.

RECREATION DAY:

A visit by one individual to a recreation development or area for recreation purposes during any reasonable portion or all of a 24-hour period.

RECREATION FEE PROGRAM:

The collection of fees and charges for entrance to or use of certain Federal recreation areas or facilities.

TYPES OF FEES:

(1) ENTRANCE FEE:

A fee charged at designated national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service.

(2) USE FEE:

A fee charged for use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense.

(3) SPECIAL PERMIT FEE:

A fee charged for special recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses.

VISIT:

The entry of one person into a recreation area or site to carry on one or more recreation activities.

VISITATION:

The total number of persons entering and using a recreation area over a specified period of time.

VISITOR DAY:

Twelve visitor hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently or simultaneously by one or more persons.

VISITOR HOUR:

The presence of one or more persons on an area of land or water for the purpose of engaging in one or more recreation activities during continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

and the same of th

EXHIBIT B

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA:

Direct Fee Collection Costs
Indirect Fee Collection Costs
Fee Campground Capacity

NO.	STATE	DIRECT	FEE COLLECTION	COSTS*	INDIRECT	FEE COLLECTION	FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME		
NO.	STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
1	Alabama								
2	Alaska		16.0			6.0		.6	
3	Arizona	299.8	83.7		43.7	13.9		5.7	
4	Arkansas	2.4	36.6		.6	11.7		.8	
5	California	462.7	758.4		46.9	233.8		37.2	
6	Colorado	155.6	92.4		59.8	34.7		8.4	
7	Connecticut					- 111			
8	Delaware								
9	District of Columbia		21.3			18.8			
10	Florida	132.9	159.7		46.9	15.0		4.3	
11	Georgia	4.4	21.0		5.1	5.0			
12	Hawaii		3.6			5.0			
13	Idaho	2.9	.3		.9	3		.3	
14	Illinois		25.2			1,0			
15	Indiana		7.4			.9			
16	lowa								
17	Kansas								
18	Kentucky		92.0			9.5		1.2	
19	Louisiana	1	72.0						
20	Maine		31.0			5.0		2.4	
			49.3	3.0		8.7	.5	2.2	
21	Maryland	F2 (17.5	-	2.5				
23	Massachusetts	52.6	21 5		2.0	1.1		3,2	
	Michigan		31.5			1.1			
24	Minnesota								
25	Mississippi					12.2		2.0	
26	Missouri		51.3		20.6	13.3		8,9	
27	Montana	81.9	55.9		29.6	24.3		0,7	
28	Nebraska	8.7	42.3		1.3	7.1		4.7	
29	Nevada		2.5		.5	.5			
30	New Hampshire	10.0	2.5		4.3	•			
31	New Jersey	10.2		-		1.0		.2	
32	New Mexico	57.3	2.0		39.4	4.0		9.6	
33	New York	43.9	12.2		3.1			10.0	
34	North Carolina		206.4			44.2		10.0	
35	North Dakota	7.5	6.4		2.9	2.2		.6	
36	Ohio		2.5			.2		4.9	
37	Oklahoma		32.0			20.0			
38	Oregon	25.2	16.2		11.0	4.5		.6	
39	Pennsylvania		9.8			1.7			
40	Puerto Rico		2.0			.1			
41	Rhode Island								
42	South Carolina							0	
43	South Dakota	124.8	25.9			5.2		.9	
44	Tennessee	153.1	209.6		11.2	4.1		7.7	
45	Texas	5.0	32.6		,5	6.2		2.4	
46	Utah	60.9	119.4		24.3	36.8		4.8	
47	Vermont							50.0	
48	Virginia	204.0	108.5		47.2	33.0		50.0	
49	Virgin Islands								-
50	Washington	71.4	49.7		14.3	10.0		9.7	
51	West Virginia								
52	Wisconsin	•							
53	Wyoming	273.4	169.7		54.1	45.1		15.5	
	Total	2,240.6	2.557.5	3.0	448.1	633.1	,5	144.2	*In Thousand

NO	STATE	. DIRECT	FEE COLLECTION	costs.	INDIRECT	FEE COLLECTIO	N COSTS*	FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME		
NO.	STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	
1	Alabama		27.6			9.9		-500		
	Alaska									
3	Arizona									
	Arkansas		230.2			24.3		4765		
5	California		63.8			4.9		1052		
6	Colorado									
7	Connecticut	*								
	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia									
10	Florida									
11	Georgia		150.0			19.8		2102		
12	Hawaii		230.0							
13	Idaho		6.3			.8		171		
14	Illinois		89.1			9.6		1487		
15	Indiana		07.1							
			50.0	•		11.7		1593		
16	lowa		50.0			27.5		3082		
17	Kansas					13.2		1474		
18	Kentucky		177.3			13.2		14/4		
19	Louisiana									
20	Maine									
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts									
23	Michigan							000		
24	Minnesota		6.0			1.5	-	226		
25	Mississippi	7	9.6			4.6		365		
26	Missouri		118.5		*	18.5		3177		
27	Montana		6.9			.9		53		
28	Nebraska		25.9			3.4		442		
29	Nevada									
30	New Hampshire							1	-	
31	New Jersey									
32	New Mexico									
33	New York									
34	North Carolina		1.5			.4		188		
35	North Dakota		1.4			.2		63		
36	Ohio		9.0			. 4		430		
37	Oklahoma		129.1			20.6		4318		
38	Oregon		9.2			8.4		156		
39	Pennsylvania		45.9			6.4		878		
40	Puerto Rico		43.7			0.4				
41										
	Rhode Island		57.5		-	1.2		504		
42	South Carolina		57.5			3.6		790		
43	South Dakota	4	34.0			17.1		1511	1	
44	Tennessee									
45	Texas		340.9			38.3		3900		
46	Utah								1	
47	Vermont									
48	Virginia		94.6			14.6		801		
49	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington		17.4			7.9		142		
51	West Virginia		67.9			6.5		481		
52	Wisconsin									
53	Wyoming									
	Total		1993.6			276.2		34651		

	DIRECT	FEE COLLECTION	COSTS*	INDIREC	T FEE COLLECTIO	N COSTS*	FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME		
NO. STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT**	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT**	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	
1 Alabama	N/A	9.5			3.8		1.6		
2 Alaska	N/A	11.3			4.5		2.7		
		61.7			24.7		12.0		
3 Arizona		23.5			9.4		2.8		
4 Arkansas					221.3		85.5		
5 California		553.3			42.4		20.9		
6 Colorado		106.0							
7 Connecticut									
8 Delaware									
9 District of Columbia					11.0		2.4		
10 Florida		29.4			11.8		2.4		
11 Georgia		19.0			7.6		2.1		
12 Hawaii							11.1		
13 Idaho		38.2			15.3		1.6		
14 Illinois		13.0			5.2				
15 Indiana		18.0		7	7.2		1.3		
16 lowa								-	
					,				
17 Kansas		24.5			9.8		1.2		
18 Kentucky					3.4		.4		
19 Louisiana		8.5	-		4		.2		
20 Maine		1.0							
21 Maryland									
22 Massachusetts		,			15.0		8.2		
23 Michigan		37.4			11.6		6.4		
24 Minnesota		28.9			2.5		.9		
25 Mississippi		6.1			2.4		2.6		
26 Missouri		6.1					9.0		
27 Montana		36.9			14.8		.2		
28 Nebraska		.9			.3		3.4		
29 Nevada		18.1			7.3		4.3		
30 New Hampshire		15.9			6.4		4.0	-	
31 New Jersey									
		12.7		*	5.1		4.4		
32 New Mexico		.2			.1		.1		
33 New York		30.1		,	12.1		4.5		
34 North Carolina		30.1							
35 North Dakota					1 1		5		
36 Ohio		2,8			1.1		.6		
37 Oklahoma		1.4			,5		30.4		
38 Oregon		139.5			55.8		3.5		
39 Pennsylvania		13.0			5.2		3.3		
40 Puerto Rico									
41 Rhode Island	1							1	
42 South Carolina		2.6			1.0		.3		
43 South Dakota		40.1			16.0		2.4		
44 Tennessee		9.5			3.8		2.3		
45 Texas		20.2			8.1		4.2	*	
41000		97.3			38,9		30.7		
46 Utah		4.0			1.6		.5		
47 Vermont		37.4			15,0		4.1		
48 Virginia		37.4			20,0				
49 Virgin Islands		67.9			27.2		13,5	4	
50 Washington							2.4		
51 West Virginia		16.3			6.5		5.9		
52 Wisconsin		28.9			11.5		8.0		
53 Wyoming		32.5			13.0		299.7		
Total		1,623.6			649.6		222.1	*In Thousand	

NO.	STATE	DIRECT	FEE COLLECTION	COSTS*	INDIRECT	FEE COLLECTION	COSTS*	FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME)		
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	
1	Alabama							-		
2	Alaska		2,0			1.0				
3	Arizona		8.52	0.1		6.1		9.8		
4	Arkansas									
5	California		3.2	2.4		2.9	2.4	.63		
6	Colorado			1.6			1.0		.2	
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia									
10	Florida									
11	Georgia								4	
12	Hawaii									
13	Idaho		N/A	1.0 est		N/A	7.3	N/A	N/A	
14	Illinois									
15	Indiana									
16	lowa									
17	Kansas									
18	Kentucky									
19	Louisiana									
20	Maine				_					
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts									
23	Michigan									
24	Minnesota									
25	Mississippi									
26	Missouri									
27	Montana		2 est.	.5 est		unknown	unknown	.8	1.0	
28	Nebraska									
29	Nevada		.53	2.9		.53	1.0	.64	.32	
30	New Hampshire									
31	New Jersey									
32	New Mexico			7.5			6.0		.57	
33	New York									
34	North Carolina									
35	North Dakota N/A									
36	Ohio									
37	Oklahoma									
38	Oregon		25.0	13.0		10.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	
39	Pennsylvania			20.0		10.0				
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island	i i								
42	South Carolina									
43	South Dakota									
44	Tennessee									
45	Texas									
46	Utah		1.0	4.0		3,0	4,0	6.0		
47	Vermont		1.0	7.0		3,0	7,0	0,0		
48	Virginia									
49	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington				***************************************					
51	West Virginia									
52	Wisconsin									
53	Wyoming		N/A	N/A		N/A	1	N/A	-NT / A	
	Total		42.25	N/A 33		N/A 23.53	27.7	N/A 15.47	3.092	

4	3	
1	3	

		DIRECT	FEE COLLECTION	COSTS*	INDIREC	T FEE COLLECTION	N COSTS'	(ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME)		
NO.	STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	
1	Alabama		.2			.1				
2	Alaska									
3	Arizona									
4	Arkansas									
5	California									
6	Colorado							-		
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware		.5			.1				
9	District of Columbia						1			
10	Florida									
11	Georgia									
12	Hawaii									
13	Idaho					.2	.1			
14	Illinois		3.8	.1						
15	Indiana		3.6	.1		.3	.1			
16	lowa		3.0	.1						
17	Kansas									
18	Kentucky									
19	Louisiana									
20	Maine									
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts		1.0	.2		.9	.2			
23	Michigan		3.1	• 4		.5				
24	Minnesota		3.1							
25	Mississippi									
26	Missouri									
27	Montana									
28	Nebraska									
29	Nevada									
30	New Hampshire									
31	New Jersey		.7			.2				
32	New Mexico		**							
33	New York									
34	North Carolina									
35	North Dakota									
36	Ohio		0.5			5.4				
37	Oklahoma		9.5							
39	Oregon Pennsylvania									
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina									
42	South Carolina South Dakota									
44	Tennessee									
45	Texas		.8			1				
45	Utah		.0							
46	Vermont									
48	Virginia		10.3	9.9		13.3	2.4			
48	Virginia Virgin Islands									
50	Washington		.2			.3				
-	West Virginia		0 60							
51	Wisconsin		1.9			.9				
52			1.7							
53	Total		36.4	10.3		22.3	2.8		*In Thousands	

*In Thousands

NO.	STATE	DIRECT	FEE COLLECTION	COSTS*	INDIRE	CT FEE COLLECTION	FEE CAMPGRO (ONE TIME USE OR P	UND CAPACITY* ERSONS AT ONE TIME	
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
1	Alabama								
2	Alaska								
3	Arizona								
4	Arkansas								
5	California								
6	Colorado				0				
7	Connecticut								
8	Delaware								
9	District of Columbia								
10	Florida								
11	Georgia								
12	Hawaii								
13	Idaho								
14	Illinois								
15	Indiana							,	
16	lowa								
17	Kansas							-	
18	Kentucky		(0 /			-			
19	Louisiana		62.4			62.4		3.24	
20	Maine								
21	Maryland								
22	Massachusetts								
23	Michigan								
24	Minnesota								
25	Mississippi								
26	Missouri								
27	Montana								
28	Nebraska								
29	Nevada								
30	New Hampshire								
31	New Jersey						,		
32	New Mexico								
33	New York					1			
	North Carolina								
35	North Dakota								
36	Ohio								
37	Oklahoma								
	Oregon								
		-							
	Pennsylvania								
	Puerto Rico								
	Rhode Island								
	South Carolina								
	South Dakota								,
44	Tennessee								15
	Texas				1000				
	Utah								
47	Vermont								
48	Virginia								
49	Virgin Islands								
	Washington								
51	West Virginia								
52	Wisconsin								
53	Wyoming								
00	** youning								

6	
~	

NO.	STATE	DIRECT	FEE COLLECTION	costs.	INDIREC	T FEE COLLECTION	COSTS*	FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY* (ONE TIME USE OR PERSONS AT ONE TIME		
		ENTRANCE USER SPE		SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	
1	Alabama									
2	Alaska				,					
3	Arizona									
4	Arkansas								1	
5	California									
6	Colorado									
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia						1			
10	Florida									
11	Georgia									
12	Hawaii		\							
13	Idaho									
14	Illinois									
15	Indiana									
16	lowa									
17	Kansas			2						
18	Kentucky							1 3		
19	Louisiana									
20	Maine									
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts									
23	Michigan									
24	Minnesota									
25	Mississippi									
26	Missouri									
27	Montana									
28	Nebraska									
29	Nevada		402.5			107.9				
30	New Hampshire									
31	New Jersey									
32	New Mexico									
33	New York									
34	North Carolina									
35	North Dakota									
36	Ohio									
37	Oklahoma									
38	Oregon									
39	Pennsylvania									
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina									
43	South Dakota									
44	Tennessee									
45	Texas									
46	Utah									
47	Vermont									
48	Virginia									
49	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington									
51	West Virginia									
52	Wisconsin									
53	Wyoming									
	Total		1				1			

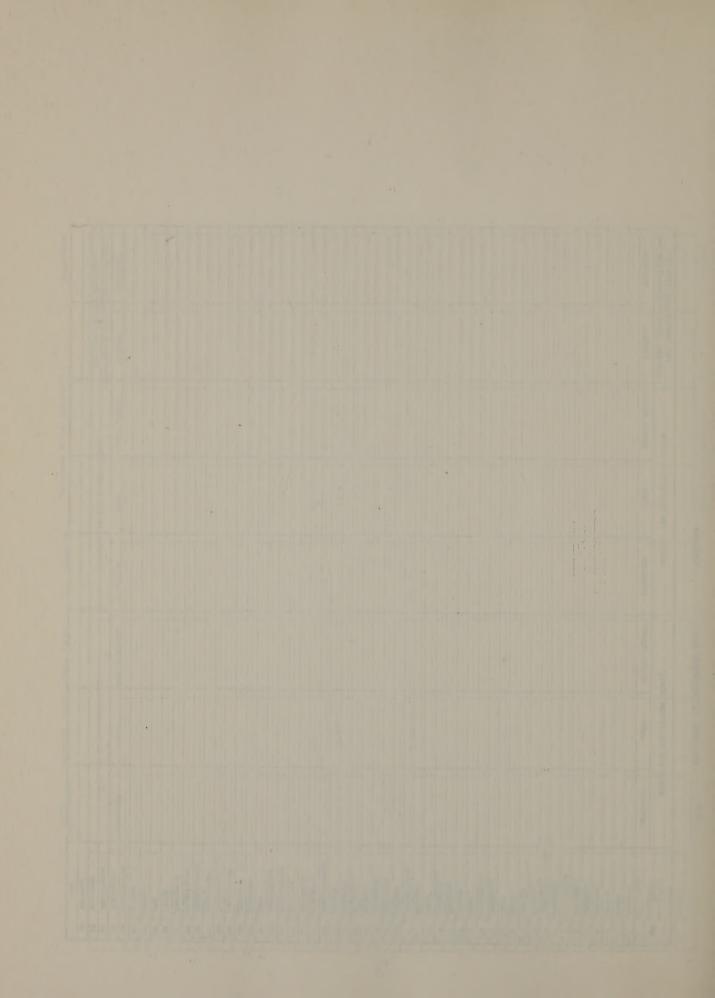


EXHIBIT C

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA:

Existing Fee Management Units
Potential Fee Management Units
Fees Collected

,	, , ,	EXISTIN	IG FEE MANAGEME	NT UNITS	POTENTIA	AL FEE MANAGEM	IENT UNITS		FEES COLLECTED	ED*	
NO.	STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	
1	Alabama				1						
2	Alaska		1			1			58.2		
3	Arizona	11	4					1472.3			
4	Arkansas	1	2					1.3			
5	California	6	8		1	1		2301.5	1194.1		
6	Colorado	5	6					935.5	436.4		
7	Connecticut										
8	Delaware										
9	District of Columbia		1						32.7		
10	Florida	3	2			2	1	598.3	161.2		
11	Georgia	1	1		1			15.1	49.6		
12	Hawaii		1		2	1			13.7		
13	Idaho	1	1					15.1	7.3		
14	Illinois		1						27.7		
15	Indiana		1						17.5		
16	lowa					1		,			
17	Kansas				1				642.9		
18	Kentucky		1			,					
19	Louisiana										
20	Maine		1			,			173.6		
21	Maryland		4	1					216.3	27.6	
22	Massachusetts	6	· ·	1				144.4		.5	
23	Michigan		1						40.8		
24	Minnesota								v		
25	Mississippi										
26	Missouri	,	1		1				70.2		
27	Montana	1	2	~			ī	284.3	180.4		
28	Nebraska	1						13.1	•		
29	Nevada		2						144.5		
30	New Hampshire	1						3.0			
31	New Jersey	2						20.6			
32	New Mexico	7	1		2			593.5	13.3		
33	New York	4	2		1	1		156.1	38.1		
34	North Carolina		2						510.9		
35	North Dakota	1	1		1			26.5	14.3		
36	Ohio		1		1	1			16.2		
37	Oklahoma		1						48.3		
38	Oregon	1	1					170.7	36.9		
39	Pennsylvania		1			1			56.2		
40	Puerto Rico		1						5.5		
41	Rhode Island										
42	South Carolina				3						
43	South Dakota	, 1	3		1			159.0	171.8	- 1	
44	Tennessee	2	1			1		7.0	445.1		
45	Texas	1 .	2		1			11.7	76.0		
46	Utah	4	9					572.2	319.1		
47	Vermont						1				
48	Virginia	3	4		1		-	1094.2	254.6		
49	Virgin Islands										
50	Washington	1	4					253.3	225.2		
51	West Virginia							A			
52	Wisconsin										
53	Wyoming	3	3					1416.0	678.1		
	Total	67	78	2	16	9	1	10,265.7	6,694.7	28.1	

NO. STATE	EXISTI	NG FEE MANAGEME	NT UNITS	POTENTIA	AL FEE MANAGEM	IENT UNITS		FEES COLLECTED*	
NO. STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1 Alabama		17						35.1	
2 Alaska									
3 Arizona									
4 Arkansas		93				1		620.2	
5 California		12						119.1	
6 Colorado									
7 Connecticut		-			***************************************				
8 Delaware									
9 District of Co	lumbia								
10 Florida									
11 Georgia		58						148.7	
12 Hawaii									
13 Idaho		4						24.1	
14 Illinois		14						262.8	
15 Indiana								202.0	
16 lowa		8						134.2	
17 Kansas		43						189.4	
18 Kentucky		19						183.9	
19 Louisiana		1.7						103.9	
20 Maine									
21 Maryland									
22 Massachusett	ts								
23 Michigan									
24 Minnesota		4						50.1	
25 Mississippi		3						50.1	
26 Missouri								4.3	-
27 Montana		44						407.7	1
28 Nebraska		7						6.7	
29 Nevada		/						39.2	
30 New Hampshir									
31 New Jersey	re								
32 New Mexico									
33 New York								The Part of the Pa	
		2						9.2	
		1						13.0	
36 Ohio		1						56.5	
37 Oklahoma		82					100	402.8	-
38 Oregon		2						36.2	
39 Pennsylvania		8					1 111	175.4	
40 Puerto Rico									
41 Rhode Island									
42 South Carolina		13						53.1	
43 South Dakota		11						105.2	
44 Tennessee		17						166.9	
45 Texas		61						520.0	
46 Utah									
47 Vermont									
48 Virginia		14						90.7	
19 Virgin Islands									
0 Washington		3						34.5	
1 West Virginia		4							
52 Wisconsin								99.4	
3 Wyoming			1						

- 1	
7	

NO.	STATE	EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			FEES COLLECTED*		
NU.	STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT **	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT**	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama	N/A	8					N/A	41.0	**
2	Alaska		18						16.4	
3	Arizona		69	12					298.0	
4	Arkansas		23						369.5	
5	California		495	76					1734.8	
6	Colorado		171						348.0	
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia						1			
10	Florida		11						129.5	
11	Georgia		19	3		1			55.9	
12	Hawaii								- 43	
13	Idaho		92	10					160.1	
14	Illinois		11						24.9	
15	Indiana		7	2					24.6	
16	lowa								2110	
17	Kansas	-								
18	Kentucky		4						54.8	
19	Louisiana		4						25.9	
20	Maine		2						6.0	1
21	Maryland				,					
22	Massachusetts			-						
23	Michigan			1					169.1	
24	Minnesota		60	1						
25	Mississippi		5						127.4	
26	Missouri		17						23.5	
27									39.6	
	Montana		59						113.6 7.2	
28	Nebraska		3		-					
29	Nevada		20	8					121.6	
30	New Hampshire		23	2					184.5	
31	New Jersey		0					~~		-
32	New Mexico		31	4					107.4	
33	New York		2	1						
34	North Carolina		20	7					111.1	
35	North Dakota									
36	Ohio		4	2					7.4	
37	Oklahoma		3						7.0	
38	Oregon		170	12					479.1	
39	Pennsylvania		16	3					122.0	
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina		3						7.7	
43	South Dakota		12						65.8	1
44	Tennessee		18						40.6	
45	Texas		15	1		¥			55.4	
46	Utah			51					357.4	
47	Vermont		177	1						1
18	Virginia		5	2					6.2	
19	Virgin Islands		22						105.2	
50	Washington		64						102 5	
51	West Virginia		16	1		-		-	182.5	
52	Wisconsin			4					163.7	
			47	-						
53	Wyoming		11-	3					118.9	
	Total		1865	206					6079.1	

		EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			POTENTIA	AL FEE MANAGEME	NT UNITS	FEES COLLECTED*		
NO.	STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama									
2	Alaska			4		13	2		.3	
3	Arizona		3	4		1	2		174.3	6.01
4	Arkansas									
5	California		625	33		16	10		27.0	62.8
6	Colorado		V23	1		16	10			
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia									
10	Florida									
11	Georgia									
12	Hawaii									
			N/A	6		27 / 4	27/4		27/4	22.6
13	Idaho		N/A	0		N/A	N/A		N/A	
14	Illinois									
15	Indiana									
16	lowa									
17	Kansas									+
18	Kentucky									
19	Louisiana	7								
20	Maine									
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts	/		1						
23	Michigan									
24	Minnesota								3	
25	Mississippi									
26	Missouri									,
27	Montana									
28	Nebraska			1					4.0	6.3
29	Nevada		4	6					4.2	33.8
30	New Hampshire		4	0						
31	New Jersey									
32	New Mexico			8		5	1			.27
				8			1			127
33	New York									
34	North Carolina		1			6				
35	North Dakota									
36	Ohio									
37	Oklahoma								20.0	0.7
38	Oregon		15	10		21	21		38.0	2.7
39	Pennsylvania								-	
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina									
43	South Dakota					1	1			
44	Tennessee									
45	Texas					1,				
46	Utah			16					3,0	17.9
47	Vermont		4	16						
48	Virginia									
48										
	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington									
51	West Virginia									
52	Wisconsin									1.8
53	Wyoming						5			. 9
	Total		651	89		73	52		250.8	115.1

8	s	a	
t	×		

	EXISTIN	IG FEE MANAGEMEN	T UNITS	POTENTIA	AL FEE MANAGEM	ENT UNITS	FEES COLLECTED*		
NO. STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1 Alabama		1						.8	
2 Alaska					1				
3 Arizona									
4 Arkansas									
5 California				*					
6 Colorado									
7 Connecticut									
8 Delaware		1						3.8	
9 District of Columbia									
0 Florida									
1 Georgia					1				
2 Hawaii									
3 Idaho									
4 Illinois		2	1					8.5	-1
5 Indiana		-							
		2	1					3.1	-1
		-	-		-			4.4	
7 Kansas .							*		
8 Kentucky									
9 Louisiana					-				
0 Maine									
1 Maryland					,				
2 Massachusetts		,						2.0	-
3 Michigan		1	1					3.2	,7
4 Minnesota		1						1.0	
5 Mississippi							v		
6 Missouri									
7 Montana									
8 Nebraska									
9 Nevada									
O New Hampshire									•
1 New Jersey									
2 New Mexico		1					*	3.7	
3 New York									
North Carolina									-
5 North Dakota									
				,					
								14.2	
Oklahoma Oregon		1			4			14.2	
					4				
9 Pennsylvania									
10 Puerto Rico									
1 Rhode Island			-						
12 South Carolina									-
3 South Dakota			-						
4 Tennessee									
15 Texas		1			1			1.8	
6 Utah									
7 Vermont									
8 Virginia		1	1		-			76.5	8.9
19 Virgin Islands									
50 Washington		1					THE PARTY NAMED IN	3.6	
51 West Virginia					THE REAL PROPERTY.	1			
52 Wisconsin		2						2.8	
53 Wyoming		-							7
		15	4		7			100.0	9.8
Total		15	4					123.0	*In Thousands

		EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			POTENTI	AL FEE MANAGEME	NT UNITS	FEES COLLECTED*		
NO.	STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama									
2	Alaska									
3	Arizona									
4	Arkansas									
5	California									
6	Colorado									
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia									
0	Florida				A .					
1	Georgia									
2	Hawaii									
3	Idaho									
4	Illinois									
5	Indiana									
6	lowa									
7	Kansas									
8	Kentucky		5				1		355.0	
9	Louisiana									
20	Maine									
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts									
23	Michigan									
4	Minnesota									
5	Mississippi									
6	Missouri									
7	Montana									
28	Nebraska									
9	Nevada									
30	New Hampshire									
31	New Jersey									
32										
33	New Mexico									
	New York									
4	North Carolina									
5	North Dakota									
16	Ohio									1
37	Oklahoma									
8	Oregon									
19	Pennsylvania									
0	Puerto Rico									
11	Rhode Island									+
2	South Carolina						-			
3	South Dakota									
4	Tennessee									-
15	Texas									
6	Utah									
7	Vermont									
8	Virginia						-			
9	Virgin Islands		-							-
0	Washington									
1	West Virginia						1			
2	Wisconsin									
3	Wyoming									
	Total					4-11-1				

		EXISTING FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS			FEES COLLECTED*		
NO.	STATE	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT
1	Alabama									
2	Alaska									
3	Arizona									
4	Arkansas									
5	California									
6	Colorado							***		
7	Connecticut									
8	Delaware									
9	District of Columbia					1				
10	Florida									
11	Georgia									
12	Hawaii									
13	Idaho								1	
14	Illinois									
15	Indiana									
16	lowa								,	
17	Kansas	-								
18	Kentucky									
19	Louisiana									
20	Maine									
21	Maryland									
22	Massachusetts									
23										
	Michigan									
24	Minnesota									
25	Mississippi				- *					
26	Missouri									
27	Montana									
28	Nebraska								567.0	
29	Nevada		1						567.0	
30	New Hampshire									
31	New Jersey									
32	New Mexico									
33	New York									
34	North Carolina									
35	North Dakota									
36	Ohio									
37	Oklahoma									
38	Oregon									
39	Pennsylvania									
40	Puerto Rico									
41	Rhode Island									
42	South Carolina									
43	South Dakota									
44	Tennessee									
45	Texas									
46	Utah									
47	Vermont						- 7			
48	Virginia									
49	Virgin Islands									
50	Washington							1 1		
51	West Virginia									
52	Wisconsin									
53	Wyoming				Page 1					
	Total									

H

EXHIBIT D

FEDERAL RECREATION DATA:

Annual Visitation to Potential Fee Management Units

			ANNUAL VI	AL FEE MANAGEMEN				
NO.	STATE		VISITOR HOURS		RECREATION DAYS			
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	
1	Alabama							
2	Alaska			12,000			2,000	
3	Arizona							
4	Arkansas							
5	California		2,003.7	11,375.6		361.3	7,368.1	
6	Colorado							
7	Connecticut							
8	Delaware					3.1		
9	District of Columbia							
10	Florida							
11	Georgia							
12	Hawaii							
13	Idaho		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	
14	Illinois							
15	Indiana							
16	lowa							
17	Kansas							
18	Kentucky							
19	Louisiana							
20	Maine							
21	Maryland							
22	Massachusetts							
23	Michigan							
24	Minnesota							
25	Mississippi							
26	Missouri							
27	Montana		56.7	unkown		525	unknown	
28	Nebraska		2011					
29	Nevada		8,916.7	11.241.3		583	1,114.1	
30	New Hampshire		0,24047					
31	New Jersey							
32	New Mexico		379.2	63.96		106.7	18.25	
33	New York		J1/94					
34	North Carolina							
35	' North Dakota N/A-							
36	Ohio							
37	Oklahoma							
38	Oregon		3,648.0	84		611	16	
39	Pennsylvania		3,040.0	04				
40	Puerto Rico							
41	Rhode Island							
42	South Carolina							
43	South Dakota		not known	143.9		not known	74.5	
44	Tennessee							
45	Texas							
46	Utah		24,000			3,000		
47	Vermont		,					
48	Virginia							
49	Virgin Islands							
50	Washington							
51	West Virginia							
52	Wisconsin							
53	Wyoming		5,070.5	126.0		422.1	42.0	
	Total		44,075.0	35,035.0		5,609.0	10,633.0	

	9			MANAGEMENT UNITS*			
NO. STATE		VISITOR HOURS			RECREATION DAYS	1	
	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER .	SPECIAL PERMIT	
1 Alabama					100 5		
2 Alaska		2,261.9			188.5		
3 Arizona							
4 Arkansas							
5 California							
6 Colorado							
7 Connecticut							
8 Delaware							
9 District of Columbia							
10 Florida							
		1,151.4			95.9		
11 Georgia		1,151.4					
12 Hawaii							
13 Idaho							
14 Illinois							
15 Indiana							
16 lowa							
17 Kansas							
18 Kentucky							
19 Louisiana							
20 Maine							
21 Maryland							
22 Massachusetts							
23 Michigan							
24 Minnesota							
25 Mississippi							
26 Missouri							
27 Montana							
28 Nebraska							
29 Nevada							
30 New Hampshire							
31 New Jersey							
32 New Mexico							
33 New York							
34 North Carolina							
35 North Dakota							
36 Ohio							
37 Oklahoma							
38 Oregon		10/ (10.4		
39 Pennsylvania		124.6		-	2011		
40 Puerto Rico							
41 Rhode Island							
42 South Carolina							
43 South Dakota							
44 Tennessee		~					
45 Texas		893.8			74.5		
46 Utah				-			
47 Vermont							
48 Virginia					-		
49 Virgin Islands							
50 Washington							
51 West Virginia							
52 Wisconsin						-	
53 Wyoming							
Total		4,431.7			369.3		

		ANNUAL VISITATION TO POTENTIAL FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS*										
NO.	STATE		VISITOR HOURS			RECREATION DAY	S					
		ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	USER	SPECIAL PERMIT					
1	Alabama	163.9			502.4	100 (
2	Alaska		117.1			109.6						
3	Arizona											
4	Arkansas											
5	California	9,122.6	7,655.4		775.1	7,684.8						
6	Colorado											
7	Connecticut											
8	Delaware											
9	District of Columbia											
10	Florida		2,238.7	21,065.7		1,042.1	4,128.8					
11	Georgia	38.3			76.7							
12	Hawaii	11,826.9	10,125.2		10,987.5	10,224.4						
13	Idaho											
14	Illinois											
15	Indiana											
16	lowa											
17	Kansas	438.2			219.1							
18	Kentucky	430.2										
19	Louisiana											
20	Maine											
21	Maryland											
22	Massachusetts	282.5			177.6							
23	Michigan	202.3	1									
24	Minnesota											
			21 227 7			14,609.5						
25	Mississippi Missouri	15 5	34,227.7		59.1	14,003.3						
26		45.5			37.1							
27	Montana	-				-						
28	Nebraska						+					
29	Nevada						1					
30	New Hampshire		1									
31	New Jersey				69.6							
32	New Mexico	449.9	2.072		87.0	706.4						
33	New York	87.0 131.4	3,072		188.2	700.9						
34	North Carolina	L 51, 4			100.2		-					
35	North Dakota				70.7	106.1						
36	Ohio	41.4	1,056.8		70.7	496.4						
37	Oklahoma					122						
38	Oregon		65.5									
39	Pennsylvania		3,903.3			1,570						
40	Puerto Rico											
41	Rhode Island					1						
42	South Carolina	525.8			666.5							
43	South Dakota											
44	Tennessee		862.7			594.8						
45	Texas	6.1			2.4							
46	Utah											
47	Vermont											
48	Virginia	43.7			30.4							
49	Virgin Islands											
50	Washington											
51	West Virginia											
52	Wisconsin											
53	Wyoming											
				21,065.7	13,912.3	37,160.0	4,128.8					

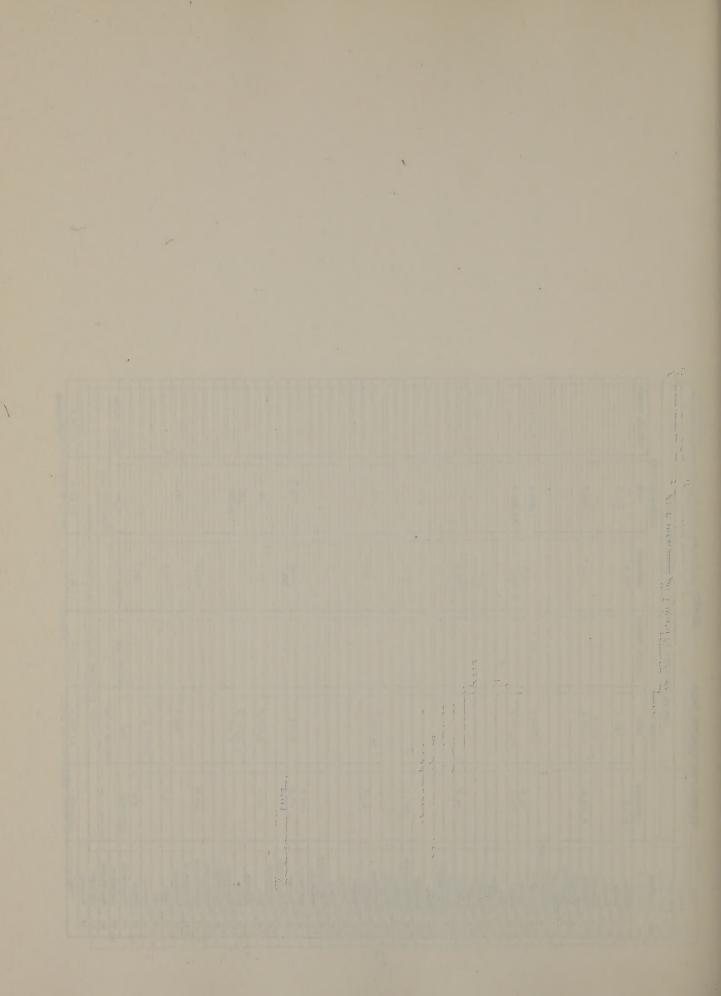


EXHIBIT E

VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION AND NON-FEE

MANAGEMENT UNITS (Visitor Hours and Recreation Days)

STRIBLE E

CAT- HOW HAR INDER MACHEN LINES AND THE WASTERS

for A retreated has a seed person of the Phillip Phillips Arab

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	Alabama			3,129.3	864.4	1,832.4			5,826.1
2	Alaska	240,000.0				3,295.2	1,822.8		245,118.0
3	Arizona	194,400.0				18,372.0	5,285.1		218,057.1
4	Arkansas			15,258.0		4,179.6	4,483.4		23,921.0
5	California	145,600.0		8,609.2		93,248.4	165,887.5		413,345.1
6	Colorado	1,200.0		0,007.2		25,543.2	36,575.3		63,318.5
7	Connecticut	2,200,0				67, 147.6	30,373.3		05,510.5
8	Delaware				81.1				81.1
9	District of Columbia				01.1		1,451.3		1,451.3
10	Florida					5,844.0	97,300.4		103,144.4
11	Georgia			7,664.4		3,084.0	1,141.2		11,889,6
12	Hawaii			7,004.4		3,004.0	1,701.6		1,701.6
13	Idaho	400.0		370.3		9,589.2	881.5		11,241.0
4	Illinois	400.0		7,708.0	0 (07 0	867.6	450.2		
15	Indiana			7,700.0	9,437.8	1,138.8	8,117.7		18,463.6
16	lowa			6,638.4	2,014.5	1,130.0	0,11/0/		9,256.5
17	Kansas			15,337.9	2,014.3				8,652.9
18	Kentucky			4,142.7		1 516 0	4 250 2	6 504 0	15.337.9
19	Louisiana			4,144.1	-	1,516.8	4,259.2	6,504.0	16,422.7
						676.8	10.050		676.8
20	Maine Maryland					204.0	18,950.4 31,358.8		19,154 4
22									31,358.8
	Massachusetts						10,055.6		10 055.6 10,256 9
23	Michigan				34.4	7,195.2	3,036.3		
24	Minnesota			568.4	12,599.5	7,352.4			20,620.3
25	Mississippi			592.8		709.2			1,302 0
26	Missouri			7,790.1		1,674.0	5,186.6		14,650.7
27	Montana ·			208.8		8,356.8	45,161.2 97.7		53,726.8
28	Nebraska			2,820.0					3,095.3
29	Nevada	5,700.0	1,727.0			3,548.4	73,992.7		84,968.1
30	New Hampshire					5,474.4	40.8		5,515.2
31	New Jersey						573.0		573.0
32	New Mexico	900.0			288.2	9,463.2	5,080.4		15,731.8
33	New York					88.8	25,834.2		25,923.0
34	North Carolina			98.4		5,781.6	127,335.0		133,215.0
35	North Dakota		1	169.8			1,215.8		1,385.6
36	Ohio			1,507.2		465.6	134.7		2,107.5
37	Oklahoma			119.400.1	2,303.8	290.4	5,048.4		127,042,7
38	Oregon	2,500.0		445.2		28,764.0	3,133.0		34,842.2
39	Pennsylvania			6,793.0		4,005.6	3,903.3		14,701.9
40	Puerto Rico						1,374.4		1,374.4
41	Rhode Island								
42	South Carolina			1,898.4		243.6			2,142.0
43	South Dakota			2,128.3		3,106.8	6,466.6		11,701.7
44	Tennessee			4,285.3		3,940.8	65,446,9		73,673.0
45	Texas			9,634.8	27.9	2,366.4	15,137.9		27,167.0
46	Utah	7,000.0				28,413.6	53,324.0		88,737.6
47	Vermont					110.4			110.4
48	Virginia			1,620.4	1,915.6	3,786.0	31,465.7		38,787.7
49	Virgin Islands								
50	Washington			385.2	24.6	14,335.2	43,404.1		58,149.1
51	West Virginia			2,343.6		2,786.4			5.130.0
52	Wisconsin			2,545.5	9,508.2	4,606.8			14,115.0
53	Wyoming					7,908.0	98,810.8		106,718.8
20	Total	597,700.0	1,727.0	231,648.0	39,100.0	324,343.2	1,004,925.5	6,504.0	2,205,947.7

CORPS OF

ENGINEERS

FISH AND

WILDLIFE

FOREST

SERVICE

NATIONAL

PARK SERVICE

BUREAU

OFLAND

NO.

STATE

BUREAU

OF

TENNESSEE

TOTAL

VALLEY

^{54.} Pacific Island Territories

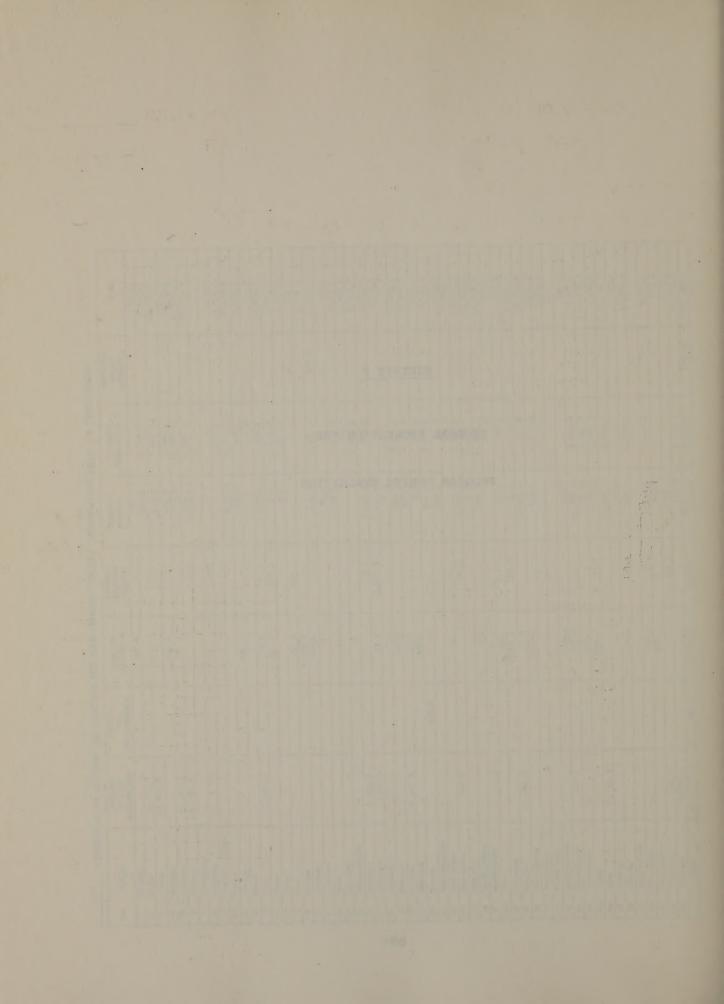
NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	Alabama			5,289.3	65.7	3,503.6	547.6	4,854.0	14,260.2
2	Alaska	2,400.0			379.3	13,612.5	213.4		16,605.2
3	Arizona	1,943.7	4,561.0	87.9	159.8	35,205.1	961.1		42,918.6
4	Arkansas			23,770.9	204.9	8,587.4	251.1		32,814.3
5	California	1,456.0	16,912.0	12,462.5	98.4	335,566.3	10,390.1		376,885.3
6	Colorado	1 12.3	5,384.0	1,782.9	9.2	101,043.1	155.3		108,386.8
7	Connecticut	1 12.5	3,304.0	1,193.4	.1	101,043.1	133.3		1,193.5
8	Delaware			166.6	3.0				169.6
9	District of Columbia			100.0	3.0		12,574.3		12,574.3
10	Florida			2,942.3	721.2	8,518.6	1,722.4		13,954.5
11	Georgia			139,147.2	140.2	5,560.8	814.2	114.0	145,766.4
12	Hawaii			137,147.2	8.7	3,300.0	10,726.2	114.0	
13	Idaho	37.2	1,263.0	1,914.1	28.2	32,462.0	141.0		10,734.9
14	Illinois	31.2	1,203.0		20.9	3,348.8	141.0		12,043.1
15	Indiana			8,673.4			200 /		
16	lowa			5,882.1 7,372.2	4.5 8.2	2,255.1	308.4		8,450.1 7,745.0
17	Kansas		2 256 0		53.9	277.4	21.9		
18	Kansas		2,256.0	8,967.8					11,577.0
19				14,658.6	3.2	9,241.4	355.6	3,153.0	27,411.8
	Louisiana			3,196.4	33.3	2,488.5	304.5	Name of the last o	6,022.7
20	Maine				11.4	327.1			388.5
21	Maryland			22.6	15.3		3,061.0		3,098.9
22	Massachusetts			3,224.0	168.9		3,811.2		7,204.1
23	Michigan '			1,029.8	51.3	13,925.7	395.6		15,402.4
24	Minnesota			2,116.5	46.0	10,514.6	483.4		13,160.5
25	Mississippi			7,759.9	23.9	2,854.0	15,634.0	3.0	26,274.8
26	Missouri			7,442.2	70.1	3,865.1	2,910.8		14,290.2
27	Montana		1,154.0	842.3	106.5	24,018.0	410.0		26,530.8
28	Nebraska		4,936.0	4,246.9	18.9	995.9	28.5		6,226.2
29	Nevada	57.4	6,920.0		46.6	11,079.2			18,103.2
30	New Hampshire			832.3	2.6	10,887.5			11,722.4
31	New Jersey	918.0			52.4		1,699.5		2,669.9
32	New Mexico		2,168.0	799.5	13.7	19,279.4	199.0		22,459.6
33	New York			466.4	39.6	34.1	1,075.3		1,615.4
34	North Carolina			3,099.4	138.0	16,400.6	338.6	1,832.0	21,808.6
35	North Dakota		1,924.0	1,886.1	, 12.4	422.9	6.7		4,252.1
36	Ohio			19,642.4	11.9	1,024.2	571.6		21,250.1
37	Oklahoma-		3,301,0	29,940,7	71.0	2,013,3			35,326.0
38	Oregon	2,556.0	3,309.0	4,269,4	53.3	42,968.4	389.4		54.045.5
39	Pennsylvania	7,330.0	3,309.0	8,576.9	6.0	4,787.9	15,603.8		28,974.6
40	Puerto Rico			0,570.5	0.0	3,460.3	15,005.0		3,460.3
41	Rhode Island				6.6	3,400,3	21.8		28.4
42	South Carolina			4.176.1	86.1	2,854,1	666.5		7,782,8
43	South Dakota		1,404.0	5,859.8	94.2	19,361.6	2,296.6		29,016.2
44	Tennessee		1,404.0	15,891.2	163.2	6,233.9	1,734.2	9,590.0	33,612.5
45	Texas		1,820.0	42,436.9	172.2	4,860.3	3,836.1	9,390.0	53,125.5
46	Utah	7,008.0	4,923.0	42,430.9	13.3	36,871.2	195.1		49,010.6
47	Vermont	7,000.0	7,723.0	427.5	5.2	1,968.6	173.1		2,401.3
48	Virginia			3,017.7	28.7	11,155.2	4,001.2	34.0	18,236.8
49	Virgin Islands			3,	20.7	11,155.2	1,169.6	37.0	1,169.6
50	Washington		4,018.0	6,503.8	218.2	36,063.0	406.9		47,209.9
51			4,010.0	5,072.0	12.5	3,967.1	816.8		9,868.4
52	West Virginia			998.6	32.8	4,562.9	385.5		5,979.8
	Wisconsin	27/4	6 110 0	330.0					
53	Wyoming	N/A	6,448.0		20.6	27,421.8	127.3	***	34,017.7
	Total	16,388.6	69,201.0	418,090.5	3,758.5	885,848.5	102,177.7	19,580.0	1,515,044.8

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	Alabama	In A Commercial Commer		260.8	72.0	89.7		*	422.5
2	Alaska	4,800.0				408.0	2,229.9		7,437.9
3	Arizona	48,489.6				1,630.0	7,019.0		57,138.6
4	Arkansas	,		1,304.5		216.8	1,988.4		3,509.7
5	California	49,019.0		717.4		17,706.9	12,558.2		80,001.5
6	Colorado	160,551.6		7277		1,910.1	5,504.3		167,966.0
7	Connecticut	100,551.0							
8	Delaware				6.8				6.8
9	District of Columbia				0.0		1,451.3		1,451.3
10	Florida					215.3	6,023.5		6,238.8
				643.5		186.6	398.1		1,228.2
11	Georgia			643.3			763.0		763.0
	Hawaii	0.150.0		30.9		752.4	899.8		4,833.1
13	Idaho	3,150.0		646.9	786.5	99.4	450.2		1,983.1
4	Illinois			040.7	70015	46.6	1,031.3		1,077.9
5	Indian.a •				167.0	40.6	1,001.0		721.1
16	lowa			553.2	167.9			1000-00-00	1,278.2
17	Kansas			1,278.2		106.1	1,875.6	542.0	2,870.3
8	Kentucky	-		340.0			1,073.0	342.0	
19	Louisiana					24.6	2 250 5		3,386.6
20	Maine					30.1	3,356.5		6,906.7
21	Maryland						6,906.7		6,143.1
22	Massachusetts						6,143.1		
23	Michigan	1,359.8			2.9	1,026.2	793.0		3,181.9
24	Minnesota	527.1		55.7	1,049.9	1,111.4			2,744.1
25	Mississippi			49.4		27.1			76.5
26	Missouri			649.2		244.5	2,148.2		3,041.9
27	Montana	6,667.8		17.4		843.0	2,321.9		9,850.1
28	Nebraska			235.0		5.0	217.5		457.5
29	Nevada		688,0			502.5	8,540.6		9,731.1
30	New Hampshire					802.1	24.2		826.3
31	New Jersey						728.7		728.7
32	New Mexico	447.6			24.0	1,568.4	1,793.2		3,833.2
33	New York					11.8	11,438.9		11,450.7
34	North Carolina			8.2		295.9	11,524.3		11,828.4
35	North Dakota	4.0		14.1			877.0		895.1
36	Ohio	7.0		125.6		53.1	89.1		267.8
37	Oklahoma			9,950.0	191.9	31.1	3,391.9		13,564.9
38	Oregon	71,244.0		37.1		1,610.6	642.8		19,534.5
39	Pennsylvania			566.1		678.1	1,570.0		2,814.2
40	Puerto Rico	-					1,374.4		1,374.4
41	Rhode Island								
42	South Carolina			158.2		23.1			181.3
43	South Dakota	143.9		177.4		285.2	2,442.6		3,049.1
44	Tennessee	17317		357.1		180.8	25,441.0		25,978.9
45	Texas			806.7	2.3	99.2	1,622.3		2,530.5
		22 126 6		000.7	2.3	3,086.3	8,808.4		44,030.7
46	Utah	32,136.0					0,000.4		17.6
47	Vermont			125.0	150 6	17.6	1/ /00 /		15,095.4
48	Virginia		-	135.0	159.6	302.4	14,498.4		13,093.4
49	Virgin Islands		-		0.5	1 150 0	7 (15 2		8,808.6
50	Washington .			32.1	2.1	1,159.2	7,615.2		491.0
51	West Virginia	110		195.3		295.7			1,683.4
52	Wisconsin	113.4			792.4	777.6 •	0 210 1		86,923.7
53	Wyoming	78,079.1				526.5	8,318.1	542.0	
	Total	402,732.9	688.0	19,351.6	3,258.3	38,987.0	174,820.6	542.0	640,380.4

EXHIBIT F

FEDERAL RECREATION FEE

PROGRAM ONSITE EVALUATION



FEDERAL RECREATION FEE PROGRAM HCRS FIELD CHECK

ICRS	REGION	134		
70	-			
DATE				

E.

Ir	structions on reverse side)		
	AGENCY (circle one) NPS - FS - CE - BLM - FWS -	TVA - BR	
2.	UNIT AREA NAME	State	w wak
3.	AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION (check one per point)	YES	IF ANSWER IS NO, EXPLAIN
	A. Are fee areas properly posted? B. Are fee levels clearly indicated?	8 30 8 2 <u>1 8 20</u> 0	- 0/15m
	C. Are personnel program knowledgeable? D. Did park attendant receive copy of 1976 Fee	Report?	

PUBLIC REACTION AND UNDERSTANDING (check one per each yes response) A. Are you familiar with:

Agency attendant remarks:

NUMBER OF

- the Golden Eagle Passport? the Golden Age Passport? user fees? special permit fees?
- Do you understand the benefits to the user of В. the Golden Eagle Passport? the Golden Age Passport? user fees? special permit fees?
- C. Are the facilities satisfactory?
- D. Are the fees comparable with other public agencies?
- E. Are recreation entrance fees acceptable to you?
- Are recreation user fees acceptable to
- G. Are recreation special permit fees acceptable to you?
- Comments and suggestions by respondents:

			Y	ES			I	NTE	RVI	EWI	ΕI
		11				110					
								-		_	
								-		-	
						•					
								-		_	
	_							177			
_								-	-	- ,	
									1	_	
			-					-		_	
					-						

INSTRUCTIONS

2.

 Minimum of 12 field checks, two each from the agencies listed, are required from each region except Alaska.

NWRO - NPS & FS & CE & BLM PSWRO - NPS & FS & CE & BLM & BR (One field check - Hoover Dam)
SCRO - NPS & FS & CE & FWS Bosque del Apache
Wildlife Refuges)

MCRO - NPS & FS & CE & BLM LCRO - NPS & FS & CE & FWS (Shiawassee and Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuges)

SERO - NPS & FS & CE & TVA
NERO - NPS & FS & CE & FWS (Bombay Hook and Chincoteague National
Wildlife Refuges)
ALASKA - NPS - FS - BLM - FWS (If possible, check one unit for each

agency listed).

Self-explanatory

- 3. Responses should be based on these criteria:
 - A. Visibility, readability, placement of postings;B. Clarity, exactness, and prominence of fee level indication;

C. Thoroughness, breadth, and depth of program knowledge; and

D. & E. Self-explanatory.

- 4. Contact at least 5 members of the public per field check (total of 60 contacts). Information should be sought as follows:
 - A. & B. Positive respondents should have some familiarity with general features of Passport or fee.

C. D. E. F. & G. Respondent should be drawn out for true feelings,

and for the basis of these feelings.

H. Useful remarks by agency, attendant, the public, and Regional Office. personnel.

TYPES OF FEES

- 1. ENTRANCE FEE Fees charged at designated national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service.
- USE FEE Fees charged for use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense.
- 3. SPECIAL PERMIT FEE Fees charged for special recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses.

EXHIBIT G, H

FEE PROGRAM EVALUATION RESULTS SINCE 1974

FEE PROGRAM EVALUATION

(Results are presented as a percentage of positive responses)

			A		RECREATION	FEES ACCEPT		YOU?		1070			
	1974 ^a	1975 ^a		1976	Letter the second		1977		1978				
	(%) ALL TYPES	(%) ALL TYPES	ENTRANCE	(%) USE	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	(%) USE	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	(%) USE	SPECIAL PERMIT		
BLM	100	80	82	96	96	70	90	85	75	94	. 37 ^d		
COE	74	95	82	90	89	86	90	80	78	93	75		
FS	87	92	84	94	87	87	93	93	75	93	79		
NPS	87	87	86	92	88	88	92		75	84	79		
TVA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	65	65	65		
BR	b	b	100	100	100	90	100	90	100	100	0°C		
FWS	b	b	100	100	60	50	60	80	62	81	57		

a In 1974 and 1975 the question did not differentiate between fee types.

b The Bureau of Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife Service were not evaluated in 1974 and 1975.

^C The Bureau of Reclamation results are based on only six respondents.

d BLM increased their number of Fee Management Units in 1978, hence it may be surmised that the people who previously used BLM lands free of charge now object to paying a nominal fee.

FEE PROGRAM EVALUATION (Results are presented as a percentage of positive responses)

			AF	RE THE E	RECREATION	FEES ACCEPTA	ABLE TO	YOU?			
	1974 ^a	1974 ^a 1975 ^a 1976			1977		1978				
	(%) ALL TYPES	(%) ALL TYPES	ENTRANCE	(%) USE	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	(%) USE	SPECIAL PERMIT	ENTRANCE	(%) USE	SPECIAL
BLM	100	80	82	96	96	70	90	85	75	94	37 ^d
COE	74	95	82	90	89	86	90	80	78	93	75
FS	87	92	84	94	87	87	93	93	75	93	79
NPS	87	87	86	92	88	88	92		75	84	79
TVA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	65	65	65
BR	b	b	100	100	100	90	100	90	100	100	0°C
FWS	b	b	100	100	60	50	60	80	62	81	57

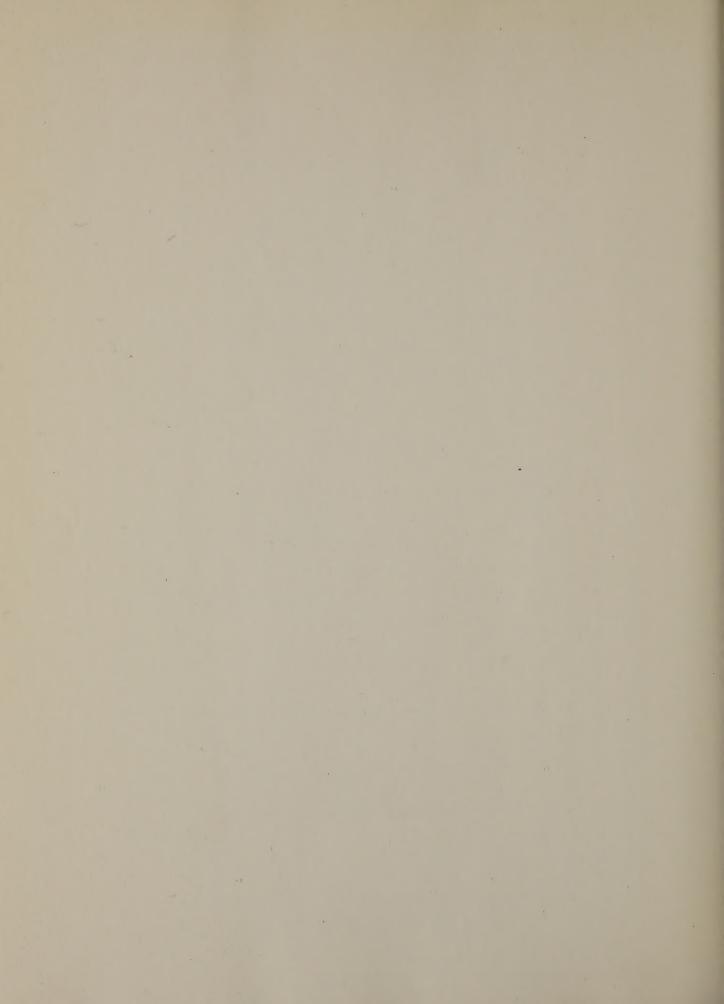
a In 1974 and 1975 the question did not differentiate between fee types.

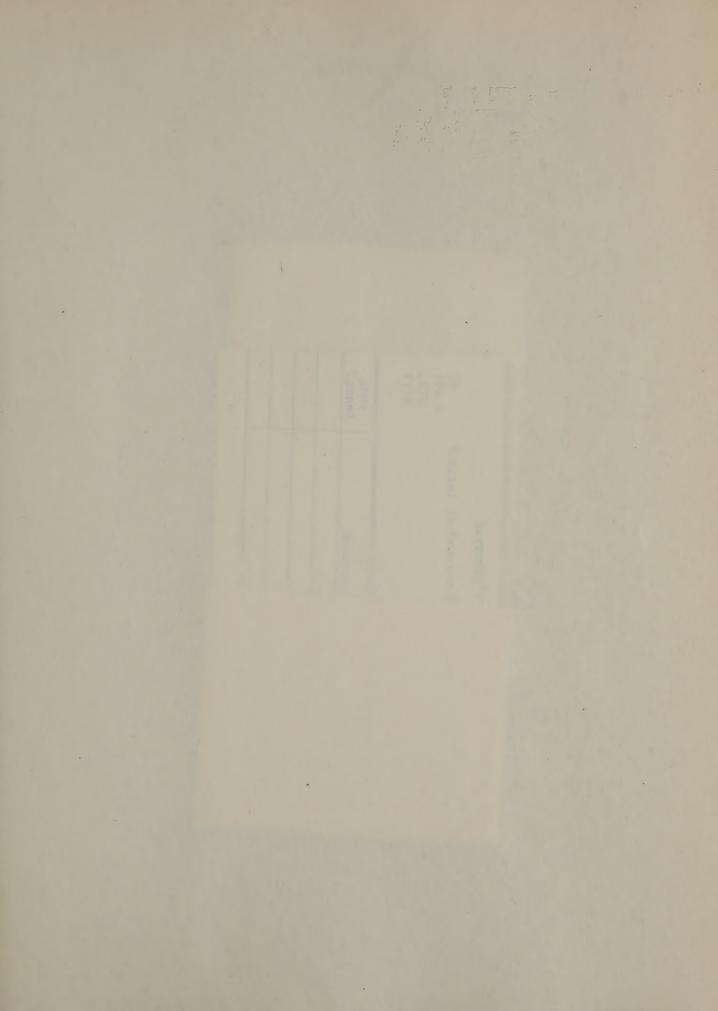
b The Bureau of Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife Service were not evaluated in 1974 and 1975.

^C The Bureau of Reclamation results are based on only six respondents.

d BLM increased their number of Fee Management Units in 1978, hence it may be surmised that the people who previously used BLM lands free of charge now object to paying a nominal fee.







BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Library
Denver Service Center

